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1991 Bank Failures Threaten U.S. Fund

Most Large Institutions Are on Verge Of Insolvency, Congress Study Says

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., L. William Seidman, said Sunday that the program that protects U.S. bank deposits, already at its lowest level in history, would likely lose \$5 billion next year, moving it perilously closer to insolvency.

Both Mr. Seidman and Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said on the NBC News program "Meet the Press" that additional costs for "shoring up the declining fund would be borne by banks and not by taxpayers already burdened by the multibillion-dollar bailout of the savings and loan industry.

A Congressional study, meanwhile, said most of the nation's largest banks were on the verge of insolvency and called for a big injection of funds from the government into the deposit insurance fund. The Associated Press reported.

"This nation faces an almost unprecedented situation in having most of its largest banks operating on — or conceivably over — the edge of insolvency," said the report, which was to be officially released on Monday. Bank failure costs could total \$63 billion in a severe recession, and even the mild downturn expected by most economists would leave the fund short of cash, said the report, written by three economists for the House Banking subcommittee.

While recent forecasts about the insurance fund by government agencies and outside experts have been gloom, Mr. Seidman's projections were the most sober yet presented by the Bush administration, and based on the most reliable information available from bank examiners. The prediction adds a new urgency to overhauling the 56-year-old insurance program just as the banking industry is suffering from a serious decline in earnings.

On top of expected losses this year of at least \$4 billion, a \$5 billion decline in 1991 would put the fund at about \$4 billion, and much of what would be left might not be readily available cash.

As of June, the insurance fund had 60 cents for every \$100 in deposits. Sunday's prediction means that it could be down to about 18 cents for every \$100 in deposits by the end of next year. Experts have generally agreed that the minimum safe level should be \$1.25 for every \$100 in deposits.

"It's a fund that's so weak that it needs to be recapitalized," Mr. Seidman said in an interview after his television appearance. He said 1991 "is not going to be a good year."

The administration is preparing a package of proposals due to be

See BANKS, Page 13



With Memories of '87 Massacre, an Uneasy Electorate Lines Up in Haiti

Voters in Haiti lined up anxiously amid tight security Sunday as more than 3.2 million people, about 80 percent of the electorate, were expected to take part in general elections following a violent campaign. In 1987, the year after 29 years of Duvalier dictatorship ended, 34 voters were gunned down or hacked to death at a Port-au-Prince polling site. Rights groups blamed the massacre on remnants of the Duvaliers' private militia. Haiti now has a provisional civilian government.

Iraqis Hold Out On Talks

Baghdad Claims 'Sole Right' to Set Date for Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — As the United States and Iraq remained deadlocked Sunday over proposed talks, the Iraqi first deputy prime minister, Taha Yassin Ramadan, reiterated that Baghdad alone would decide when they could take place.

The national press agency, INA, quoted him as telling a delegation of an Iraqi-U.S. cultural society that the setting of a date was "Iraq's sole right, constituting the essence of the dialogue, and is not a secondary issue."

Mr. Ramadan said Iraq wanted an "active and equivalent dialogue with America that provides clear constructive atmospheres to establish lasting, just and comprehensive peace in the region."

BBC television suggested in a report from Baghdad on Sunday night that a compromise on the visits may be in the making. A BBC correspondent, John Simpson, reported that the Iraqis were "starting to hear reports that Washington may suggest that Secretary of State James A. Baker Jr. could go to Iraq on Jan. 6, three days later than the Americans were originally proposing."

"That sounds like horse-trading," Mr. Simpson said, "and the Iraqis are distinctly interested."

But the U.S. State Department said that the BBC report did not add up.

"There's been no change in already stated U.S. views on the meeting dates," a spokesman said. Iraq said Saturday that a meeting proposed for Monday between Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and President George Bush had been canceled by Baghdad following disagreement on when Mr. Baker should see President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad. On Friday, Mr. Bush said the talks were "on hold" following the dispute over the dates.

In Riyadh, meanwhile, the commander of American forces in the Gulf, General Norman H. Schwarzkopf, warned Sunday that Iraq would put up a hard fight in an all-out war.

General Schwarzkopf said Iraqi forces were positioned for a tough, defensive land battle.

"I'm not going to hold anything back," he said. "It's going to be a tough fight."

"I can't say it won't last more than six months," he said. "I do not envision a protracted war."

"You can always get in a stalemate," he added.

Iraq wants Mr. Baker to come to Baghdad on Jan. 12 and says it has the right "as a matter of principle" to set the date for a meeting with its president. Mr. Bush says that date is too near the United Nations deadline for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait.

INA said Saturday that the timetable for Iraqi troops to pull out of Kuwait.

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For America's Arab Allies in the Gulf Crisis, Sharply Conflicting Aims

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — As the date approaches for United Nations-authorized hostilities to force Iraq out of Kuwait, America's Arab allies in the crisis appear to be pursuing sharply divergent long-term goals as they contemplate reluctant embroilment in a conflict of unaccustomed proportions and style.

In particular, Syria and Egypt — the two biggest Arab contributors to the multinational force assembled in the Gulf region — are motivated by conflicting regional agendas that may oblige both to abandon their professed readiness to play only a defensive role should war erupt, according to diplomats, officials and commentators here.

Both President Hafez Assad of Syria and Presi-

Crisis in the Gulf

The head of the CIA says that only the perception of imminent peril would budge Iraq.

Former American diplomats warn that a war might poison Arab sentiments about the United States. Iraqi abuses continue in Kuwait, but observers differ on the numbers.

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dent Hosni Mubarak of Egypt insist publicly that they would prefer peace. But, according to diplomats, the protestations cloak different assessments of their readiness to fight.

As they maneuver for post-crisis influence, "the

Syrians would prefer not to get to the point of war," said a West European diplomat, while "the Egyptians are more willing to contemplate the military option."

The possible approach of hostilities has brought some Arabs up short against a disturbing historical parallel in the region: In 1917, Arab armies further east allied themselves with Western powers to dislodge an occupier — Ottoman Turkey — from an Arab city — Damascus. When the dislodging was done, the foreign powers, Britain and France, extended their writ over the entire region, creating monarchs and even nations to fit their designs.

"Never before have we sided with a foreign power against an Arab power," said Mohammed

Heykal, a prominent author and former high official.

By many assessments, both Egypt and Syria — which have committed tens of thousands of soldiers and hundreds of tanks to the American-dominated force in Saudi Arabia — might be prepared to join an offensive to dislodge Iraqi forces from Kuwait, but not to join an attack on Iraq itself.

Initially, their role was seen as largely symbolic, but both countries have an interest in positioning themselves for the payoffs, both diplomatic and economic, of an Iraqi defeat.

"Their public statements say they have no war aims except to protect Saudi Arabia and exert pressure on Iraq," said Andrew Duncan, an ana-

lyst at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, in London. "They would enter Kuwaiti territory, but not Iraqi territory."

The calculation, Egyptian officials said, is borne out by statements from Mr. Mubarak, who has said he would fight to liberate Kuwait. The officials said that there was a growing sense here in Cairo that Syria, too, would switch to an offensive posture in an attack on Iraqi forces in Kuwait if it sensed political gains from an Iraqi defeat.

But beyond that, the visions of Cairo and Damascus diverge.

While Syria has suggested a future role for Iraq's military power in the confrontation with Israel, See ARABS, Page 4

Klosk

Athens Rockets Hit EC Offices

ATHENS (Reuters) — Two rockets, fired across a busy downtown avenue, wrecked the EC offices here Sunday and wounded two women passers-by, police said.

The rockets extensively damaged the EC offices, the police said. There was no claim of responsibility.

Chief of Polly Peck Is Charged in Britain

LONDON — Asil Nadir, the chairman of the Polly Peck conglomerate, was charged Sunday with 18 counts of theft and false accounting. (Page 9)

General News

An American woman's lifeline was pulled, but anguish remained for those around her. (Page 3)

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JACKPOT! — Pete Sampras, who served 15 aces, routed Brad Gilbert in the Grand Slam Cup in Munich and won \$2 million, the biggest prize in tennis history. (Page 15)

EC Picks Up Speed Toward Closer Unity

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

ROME — The European Community has taken surprisingly fast, broad strides toward closer unity in recent months, spurred by the collapse of Soviet power, German reunification and the Gulf crisis.

Only a year ago, the EC plan to create a single market by the end of 1992 seemed vulnerable to the risk that West Germany might be tempted to slow down European integration and seek instead to fill the vacuum in Eastern Europe

caused by the erosion of Soviet power.

Instead, for Bonn and for neighboring capitals, a more closely integrated EC mitigated fears that the

NEWS ANALYSIS

new Germany would dwarf the rest of Europe.

The original 1992 target, once thought overambitious, was only a footnote this weekend as EC leaders produced a blueprint for a monetary system and European currency

and some broad outlines to create machinery for joint foreign policy-making that could eventually include a European military force.

Jacques Delors, head of the EC Commission, said in Rome that by the mid-1990s the Community will have achieved a degree of economic unity that will endure for decades.

Consensus on political and security issues will come only in stages, probably over 10 years, he said. But other officials said that EC governments would be forced to make

military choices in the next six months because of U.S. pressure for a reorganization of NATO.

Even Britain, normally skeptical about a larger EC military role, accepts that U.S. forces in Europe will be cut permanently. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said recently: "I am quite clear that American opinion will require this, particularly after the Gulf experience, where, however the matter ends, the Americans are making an effort on a scale quite disproportionate to the size of the conflict."

See EC, Page 2

Japan Acts to Cut Back on Rapid Military Growth

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Six weeks after Japan backed away from proposals to send its troops to the Gulf, the government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is putting the final touches on a five-year military program that for the first time in years will greatly slow the growth of the country's military spending.

The final plan is scheduled to be approved Thursday by Mr. Kaifu's cabinet. But last week, under questioning in the parliament, the prime

minister suggested that Japan was planning to restore, in practice, if not in policy, its self-imposed limit of spending no more than 1 percent of the country's gross national product on defense.

That limit was swept away by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in 1987, in what was hailed as a major symbolic change.

Should Japan return to its previous spending ceiling, first imposed in 1976, it would appear to constitute a major setback for the United States.

Throughout the 1980s, U.S. officials pressed Japan to greatly increase its military budget, its readiness, and its support for the 60,000 American troops based in Japan.

A limit on total military spending seems bound to heighten tensions with Washington over the size of that "burden sharing," just as Congress is insisting that Tokyo take a much larger share of the cost of basing troops in Japan.

Before Congress adjourned, it passed a nonbinding resolution that called on Japan to assume 100

percent of the yen costs — which do not include salaries — of basing troops in the country or risk a rapid withdrawal of American forces. Japan now pays about 40 percent of those costs, or roughly \$3 billion, and it has indicated a willingness to raise this level to 50 percent.

The congressional vote, however, was prompted largely by frustration over Japan's unwillingness to provide more than money for the Gulf effort.

In parliament last week, Mr. Kaifu defended his plan to slow the

military buildup by pointing out that the rationale throughout the 1980s — that Japan had to be prepared for an attack by the Soviet Union — looks unfounded.

He said that the government would have to reassess what kind of tanks, aircraft and warships it would need in the future.

The debate has major implications for Mr. Kaifu, a man of pacifist leanings who, by all reports, opposed his own party's efforts to enact a bill that would have allowed Japan to send troops.

ANC Puts Deadline on Talks

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress wound up its first national conference inside South Africa in 31 years on a militant note Sunday, warning the government that unless all obstacles to constitutional negotiations are removed by April 30 it will consider suspending further talks.

It also announced that 1991 would be "a year of mass action" to step up pressure on the government

to fulfill its commitments to release all political prisoners and allow the return of exiles, as well as to accept an elected constituent assembly to draft a new constitution and the formation of an interim government with black participation.

The ANC deputy president, Nelson Mandela, said the meeting, formally called a "national consultative conference," had decided that until all obstacles to negotiations had been resolved to the Congress's satisfaction, there would be "no

discussions on the constitution" with the government.

These obstacles included, he said, the release of all political prisoners, the return of exiles and the repeal of all repressive security laws.

The conference ordered the Congress's national executive committee to "serve notice on the regime that unless all the obstacles are removed on or before the 30th of

See ACTION, Page 4

Gorbachev Tacks to the Right

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In the political struggle between the Soviet republics and Moscow, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has turned decisively to the national struc-

NEWS ANALYSIS

tures of the KGB, the army and the Communist Party as a means of defending central authority. The question is: for how long?

With the Congress of People's Deputies opening what promises to be a dramatic 10-day session here

Monday, Mr. Gorbachev will press for a stronger presidency and at least preliminary endorsement of a new union treaty, the document that defines the relationship between the republics and the central government. He will undoubtedly come under fire from the liberal minority, who fear an increase of authoritarianism, and from conservatives who blame the current economic disintegration on a power vacuum.

According to a high official in the Communist Party Central Committee, Mr. Gorbachev has taken only a temporary rightward tack "to get us through the winter." The official said that only local party organi-

See MOSCOW, Page 4



A Year Later In Romania

A demonstrator shouting anti-government slogans on Sunday in front of a government building in Bucharest. Calls were made for the resignation of President Ion Iliescu during the protest, organized by several opposition parties to mark the first anniversary of the anti-Communist revolution. About 3,000 persons participated. Another demonstration was held in Timisoara.

Sendal Chin/The Associated Press

EC Sets Post-Summit Agenda

Conferences Tackle Economic and Political Cooperation

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

ROME — Formally starting the process of turning the European Community into a more unified political federation, EC leaders have launched plans to develop common foreign and security policies and a single currency for the 12 member nations.

In parallel conferences, the Community hopes to set the terms of economic integration and closer political cooperation, perhaps including defense, by the end of next year to be submitted to parliaments for ratification. Both conferences opened Saturday after the EC summit meeting.

At the same time, EC leaders eased their economic sanctions against South Africa, affirmed a massive program of emergency aid for the Soviet Union and told Iraq once again that it must withdraw from Kuwait.

Citing the Security Council resolution authorizing force, if necessary, against Iraqi troops, the EC leaders warned Baghdad that it must withdraw completely from Kuwait by Jan. 15.

Beyond pledging \$1 billion in emergency food aid to the Soviet Union, the meeting promised technical assistance, perhaps amounting to \$1.4 billion over the next two years. But the exact figures were

left vague to allow leaders to see what the true needs were before committing themselves for 1992.

In addition, EC leaders endorsed a Dutch proposal to try next year to create a European energy network that would include the Soviet Union.

This would amount to a mutual-benefit society, with Moscow receiving dollars and other hard currencies for its oil and natural-gas exports, and Western Europe getting a stable energy supply.

On South Africa, the summit leaders lifted a 1986 EC ban on new investments, as an acknowledgment of recent changes and as an inducement for the South African government to dismantle the rest of its apartheid apparatus.

In a joint statement, the leaders said that some other sanctions would be eased if South Africa dropped laws that prohibit blacks from buying land and living in certain areas.

Looking at its own affairs, the Community opened negotiations among its members on redesigning its basic structures, an arduous task that is likely to take months and whose probable results are still unclear.

The broad goal is to propel the bloc toward political and monetary union, moving well beyond the uni-

fied economic market already scheduled for the end of 1992.

Joining the movement was Britain's new prime minister, John Major, who made it plain that his country was still leery of a united Europe.

But Mr. Major avoided the pugnacious style that ultimately caused his predecessor, Margaret Thatcher, to be isolated by the others when they decided last October to press ahead with a 1994 deadline for creating a central bank that would lead eventually to a single European currency.

The parallel political conference is expected to follow a thornier path, for it must consider how far to go toward centralizing policies on a variety of sensitive issues from EC decision-making to defense.

In effect, Mr. Major decided that, while he shares many of Mrs. Thatcher's doubts about moving too fast toward a federal Europe, he would wage his battle from within.

Some members are convinced that joint security policies would lead inevitably to common military positions, a point that is particularly troublesome to Ireland, which is neutral.

In a joint statement, the 12 leaders said that a future defense role for the community ought to be considered, but as a conciliatory ges-



President François Mitterrand of France, left, and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas sampling roasted chestnuts from a street vendor following the end of the European Community meeting in Rome.

ture to the Irish they added that the traditional positions of member states should not be undermined.

The political conference was instructed to study the possibility of strengthening the basically powerless European Parliament, creating a European citizenship and dropping the present unanimity rule to allow a majority vote for decisions.

Those favoring the rule change argue that no single country should be allowed to block important policies, especially if the community expands its membership.

WORLD BRIEFS

Moscow Confirms It No Longer Puts Conditions on Resuming Israeli Ties

MOSCOW (LAT) — The Soviet Union, in a substantial policy shift, no longer ties the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel to Israeli participation in an international conference on Middle East peace, a Soviet spokesman has acknowledged.

Vladimir Churkin, the chief Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that the Soviet Union now attaches no conditions to full diplomatic relations, but he cautioned that "this does not mean it will happen tomorrow."

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who met last week in Washington with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, said later that Moscow "had no preconditions" for a resumption of ties. But Mr. Churkin's comments Saturday made clear the significance of the shift.

Although Israel has remained adamant in its refusal to participate in a Middle East conference, the Soviet Union has gradually eased the terms of its demand. And Mr. Churkin confirmed that Mr. Shevardnadze had found no new flexibility in his conversation with Mr. Shamir.

Ireland's New Primate Assails IRA

DUBLIN (Reuters) — The new leader of Ireland's 4 million Roman Catholics made an impassioned appeal Sunday for the Irish Republican Army to call off its fight against British rule of Northern Ireland.

"You have no same reason or justification — moral, national or political — for continuing with your campaign of violence," Cardinal Daly, 73, said on his inauguration as archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland. He was previously the bishop of Down and Connor, effectively the spiritual head of the Catholics of Northern Ireland.

The new archbishop said that there were people on both sides of the struggle who were blind to the enormity of their deeds. Archbishop Daly is reviled by Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, which has accused him of being pro-British.

Defiant N.Y. Councilmen Held Liable

WHITE PLAINS, New York (NYT) — A State Supreme Court justice has ruled that four Yonkers councilmen who defied a federal judge's housing desegregation order in 1988, throwing the city and themselves into contempt of court, are personally liable for the more than \$400,000 in fines paid by the city.

Justice Vincent Gurnahan ordered a trial next year to determine the exact amount of liability owed by the four former and present officials. They are Henry Spillone, now mayor of Yonkers; Peter V. Chenna and Edward J. Fagan, who are still members of the city council; and Nicholas V. Longo, who lost his council seat to Thomas Dickerson.

The city ultimately paid \$819,000 in contempt fines because of the councilmen's refusal to approve a court-ordered housing plan, but about half was eventually turned over by federal authorities to the city's schools, which are financed by the city, on the theory that the schools, which had adopted a desegregation plan, should not have to suffer for actions of the city council. The amount the council members are liable for is \$461,059.

German Officials Wary on Migrants

POITSDAM, Germany (Reuters) — The interior ministers of Germany's 16 federal states, watching a rising tide of migration from Eastern Europe and the Third World, have expressed concern about the country's liberal asylum law.

"The growing wealth gap between East and West and North and South, travel liberalization in Eastern Europe and continuing crises in Asia and Africa mean a further increase in the flow of refugees to Europe must be expected," said a statement issued after a ministers' meeting here Saturday. Almost 200,000 refugees — 80,000 more than in 1989 — sought political asylum in Germany this year.

The states were running short of space to house migrants, entitled by German law to stay until their applications had been processed and appeal procedures exhausted, one minister said. Most applications for asylum are turned down, but "economic refugees" spend years waiting at taxpayer expense before their cases are heard.

At Least 24 Die in Colombia Attacks

BOGOTÁ (Reuters) — Gunmen have killed at least 24 persons in three attacks, and leftist guerrillas destroyed a passenger plane, officials said Sunday. Interior Minister Julio César Sánchez called the killings "genocide" and said the government was doing all it could to counter the violence.

Marxist guerrillas of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces destroyed a 19-seater airplane Saturday and blew up a building at Villa Garzón airport in the southwestern region of Putumayo, officials said.

The guerrillas, Colombia's biggest and oldest rebel group, stepped up retaliatory attacks after the army launched an offensive Dec. 9 against their mountain headquarters at Casa Verde, 200 kilometers (125 miles) south of Bogotá.

TRAVEL UPDATE

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said Sunday it would suspend flights to Jordan because of rising costs linked to the Gulf crisis. KLM is the fifth carrier to pull out of Jordan since Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait; Air France is the only Western airline still servicing Jordan. (Reuters)

Many Christmas shoppers used skateboards when Milan's business district was closed to cars and trucks during the weekend to combat pollution. Others used horses or bicycles, or simply walked. With pollution levels above local limits, this is the third consecutive cold-weather season that Milan has barred motorized vehicles. (Reuters)

Plainclothes Transport Ministry agents in London, testing airport safety, carried weapons ranging from bombs to rifles aboard airliners in one attempt out of four, the Sunday Express reported. The newspaper stated that airports were no safer than two years ago, when authorities promised improvements after the bombing of a jetliner over Lockerbie, Scotland. (AP)

Club Méditerranée has opened a tourist village in Romania. The facility is on the Black Sea near the Bulgarian border, 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the Mamaia resort the company abandoned in 1987. (AP)

Czechoslovak Airlines on Sunday resumed commercial flights to Beirut after more than a year, according to sources in Lebanon. (Reuters)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Bhutan.
TUESDAY: Niger.
FRIDAY: Malawi.
SUNDAY: Benin, Japan.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.		HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.
Amsterdam	11	7	C	Bangkok	34	23	F
Athens	11	7	C	Beijing	4	9	C
Berlin	11	7	C	Hong Kong	26	20	F
Bombay	28	20	F	Kobe	18	14	F
Buenos Aires	28	20	F	London	11	7	C
Calcutta	32	24	F	Los Angeles	19	14	F
Cairo	28	20	F	Madrid	11	7	C
Canton	28	20	F	Moscow	11	7	C
Cebu	28	20	F	New Delhi	32	24	F
Colon	28	20	F	Shanghai	11	7	C
Dakar	28	20	F	Singapore	28	20	F
Dhaka	28	20	F	Tokyo	11	7	C
Disburg	28	20	F				
Frankfurt	11	7	C	AFRICA			
Geneva	11	7	C	Algiers	21	17	F
Hamburg	11	7	C	Cairo	28	20	F
Heidelberg	11	7	C	Conakry	18	14	F
London	11	7	C	Harare	28	20	F
Los Angeles	19	14	F	Libreville	19	14	F
Madrid	11	7	C	Luanda	28	20	F
Moscow	11	7	C	Nairobi	28	20	F
New Delhi	32	24	F	Rio de Janeiro	21	17	F
Shanghai	11	7	C				
Singapore	28	20	F	LATIN AMERICA			
Tokyo	11	7	C	Buenos Aires	28	20	F
				Caracas	28	20	F
MIDDLE EAST				La Paz	28	20	F
Cairo	28	20	F	Lima	28	20	F
Jerusalem	28	20	F	Mexico City	28	20	F
Riyadh	28	20	F	Rio de Janeiro	21	17	F
Tel Aviv	28	20	F				
OCEANIA				NORTH AMERICA			
Auckland	11	7	C	Anchorage	11	7	C
Christchurch	11	7	C	Atlanta	11	7	C
Wellington	11	7	C	Boston	11	7	C
				Calgary	11	7	C
				Denver	11	7	C
				Detroit	11	7	C
				Houston	11	7	C
				Los Angeles	19	14	F
				Memphis	11	7	C
				Minneapolis	11	7	C
				Miami	11	7	C
				New York	11	7	C
				Phoenix	11	7	C
				San Francisco	11	7	C
				Seattle	11	7	C
				Washington	11	7	C

MONDAY'S FORECAST: CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. High 34, low 21. WIND: Light. TEMPERATURE: 34. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. High 34, low 21. WIND: Light. TEMPERATURE: 34. LOS ANGELES: Partly cloudy. High 19, low 14. WIND: Light. TEMPERATURE: 19. SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy. High 11, low 7. WIND: Light. TEMPERATURE: 11. SEATTLE: Partly cloudy. High 11, low 7. WIND: Light. TEMPERATURE: 11. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. High 11, low 7. WIND: Light. TEMPERATURE: 11.

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EC: Steps Toward Closer Unity

(Continued from page 1)

tionate to anything which Europe is making."

Mr. Hurd, exhibiting the British government's post-Thatcher mood on EC integration, said: "A crisis was predicted at this summit. It has failed to occur, so now we are getting down to the hard work."

Few concrete goals have been set, particularly in the political area.

"We have a menu," said Prime Minister John Major of Britain. He said that the Community had not determined "what orders to place" to get the right balance in its economic, political and institutional changes.

On economic union, Britain still insists that a single currency should be adopted only gradually.

Most other EC leaders believe that the Major government will gradually be won over to other EC leaders' plans for a single currency.

But Mr. Delors said he was "suspicious" of British hopes of devaluing the plan. "If we have to provoke a second political crisis," he said, "we will simply do it."

Defense and other security questions reached the EC agenda only this year. Britain, France and Germany agree that the Western alliance needs a stronger "European pillar," but disagree about where it fits into NATO.

A likely compromise is for the EC to "subcontract" military problems to the Western European Union, a group of nine EC mem-

bers of NATO that would become a "European caucus" within the alliance.

This approach would enable the EC to finance the problems of the neutral status of Ireland and potential new members such as Sweden or even East European countries.

To provide the right political framework for stronger decision-making, the EC needs a new constitution. But fierce conflicts have erupted about a new balance between the member governments, the European Parliament and the EC Commission.

Germany backs a much more important role for the parliament in order to dilute nationalism. Small countries agree, because they fear a dictatorship of big countries.

But France and Britain think that only national parliaments have real democratic legitimacy. Voicing this view, Mr. Hurd said: "We want to see the European Parliament get its power the way the House of Commons did, by actually getting a grip on what the king did."

The "king" in this case is the EC Commission, whose high profile in the march toward EC integration has alarmed London and begun to annoy Paris.

A strong EC Commission is widely recognized as the most original and probably most dynamic feature of the EC system.

The fact that EC governments are starting to grapple with such fundamental problems reflects their need for tighter solidarity to cope with their changed relations with both superpowers.

"The changes in the Soviet Union removed lots of taboos for Europeans about being more assertive for themselves," an EC foreign minister said.

As they shed fears about possible Soviet antagonism, European leaders have become steadily bolder in forging a political and economic bloc, he said.

The EC has also shown less concern about the risk of U.S. irritation over a more aggressive European commercial rivalry.

This fall, the Gulf crisis showed European impotence to cope with the threat to their energy supplies. Although they were grateful for U.S. action, they resented having to follow U.S. policy in a region vital to Europe.

Wobble Disrupts Mission to Sun
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Ulysses mission to study the sun has run into trouble because the spacecraft is wobbling as it spins, like a top toy when it slows down, and this is causing disruptions of communications with the craft.

But officials of the European-American mission said they had developed corrective maneuvers.



صكنا من الامل

AMERICAN TOPICS

Teaching of Values On the Way Back

U.S. public schools are venturing beyond regular courses to teach children something about right and wrong, good and bad, while steering clear of topics such as abortion and religion. The New York Times reports. Schools are trying to instill uncontroversial values that most adults approve, such as honesty, friendship, responsibility, courage, integrity, compassion, good deeds, respecting others and fairness.

Partly, this is in response to drug use, violence and teenage pregnancy. It comes at a time when more and more broken homes and two-income families have left parents with less time to supervise their children.

"There is a growing realization that schools have a role to play here, however tragic that may be," said Timothy Dyer, executive director of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Most experts say that efforts to teach values began to fade out in the 1920s and '30s with a growing stress on objectivity and "scientific thinking." In the 1960s came "values clarification," in which teachers raised moral and ethical questions but carefully avoided telling pupils what was right or wrong. This approach, many proponents of values education say today, may have suggested that all values were the same.

"We are gradually reconstructing a vision of the values we share, the ones that children can legitimately be taught in a democratic society," said Thomas Lickona, a developmental psychologist and professor of education at the State University of New York at Cortland. "It's coming back into focus."

About People

Pete Rose, banned from baseball for gambling and now serving a five-month sentence in a federal prison camp in Illinois for income tax evasion, says he wants to start a new life in Florida after he is released. He told a television reporter he wanted to open a restaurant and possibly work as a sports-caster.

To supplement gun control, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan proposes limiting the number of bullets. "If there's no ammunition to be got," says the

New York Democrat, "then a \$1,500 gun isn't worth anything." He would concentrate on banning the manufacture, transfer or importation of ammunition for semiautomatic weapons, which fire without reloading each time the trigger is squeezed, and on cheap handguns known as "Saturday Night Specials." Senator Moynihan said, "If we have have, say, a century's supply of handguns, we have only about a four-year supply of ammunition."

Milton Berle, 82, recalls that back in the days of vaudeville, "There was always a sign backstage that said, 'Any use of the word hell or damn, you will be immediately canceled.'" The comedian said he agreed: "Ob-scenities don't work. I don't go for them. Funny is funny."

Short Takes

A sophomore at George Washington University has admitted fabricating a report that two black men had raped a white female student. Her original fabrication was headlined in the student newspaper, shaking up the campus on the eve of exams. The student, Mariam Kashani, 19, said her aim was to heighten awareness about campus safety. She faces disciplinary action by the university. "She did a lot of damage," said Denise Snyder of the District of Columbia Rape Crisis Center. "The whole business reinforced all the myths. The myth of false reporting, for one. The myth of interracial rape — 90 percent of rapes are interracial. The myth of an assault by a stranger, when most rape is acquaintance rape."

Stan Zimmernan, owner of Sammy's Famous Romanian Steak House in New York, has no qualms about laying on the schmaltz — meaning rendered animal fat, in this case chicken fat. "The food's heavy," he says. "When they book a table here, they book a bed at St. Vincent's at the same time." Indeed, says Molly O'Neill in The New York Times, "the frequent lifting of forksful of Sammy's fried kishka or kishka could be enough to bring on carpal tunnel syndrome." Syrup pitchers of rich yellow schmaltz are placed at the tables. "The cardiologists told you not to eat it," he says, "and who eats here? Cardiologists. That's right." He mused, "Have you even considered their motivation for warning people about certain kinds of food? Maybe they want to be sure they can get a table at certain restaurants."

Arthur Higbee

Arts Panel Won't Set Decency Standard

By William H. Homan

WASHINGTON — The National Council on the Arts will not impose standards of decency on panelists who recommend arts grants.

In a unanimous vote, the council, which advises the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, adopted a guideline instructing panel members that "by virtue of your backgrounds and diversity you represent general standards of decency — you bring that with you."

The 12-to-0 vote followed a presentation by Julie Davis, general counsel of the arts endowment, who said she had devoted "the vast majority" of her time to the matter since Oct. 11, when Congress extended the life of the endowment for three years.

In doing so, it stipulated several changes, including a provision that grants be respectful of decency and diverse beliefs.

The concept of decency, Ms. Davis said, is "very slippery, broad and vague."

After the vote, John E. Frohnmayer, chairman of the endowment, said: "I am not going to be a decency czar here. I will expect these procedures to accomplish the purpose of Congress."

'Supermediator' For Daily News?

NEW YORK — The publisher of the stricken Daily News called Sunday for the appointment of a federal mediator to force both sides toward a settlement. "What we are in favor of is a very high-powered, supermediator," said James F. Hoge, speaking on a local television program, "to come in and knock everybody's heads together."

Speaking on the same show, the Newspaper Guild president, Barry Lipton, said: "We're willing to consider anything that will bring about a fair and equitable settlement." Mr. Hoge and Mr. Lipton both rejected binding arbitration.

Both sides met separately in Washington last week with the head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Bernard DeLury. No progress was made because the nine unions want to bargain as a group and the company wants to bargain with them individually. The strike began Oct. 25.

Woman's Lifeline Pulled, but Anguish Remains

New York Times Service

MOUNT VERNON, Missouri — To Nancy Cruzan's family, friends and supporters, her life ended in 1983, when her heart stopped beating after an automobile accident. This deprived her brain of oxygen until paramedics restarted her heart 15 to 20 minutes later.

But to the staff at the Missouri Rehabilitation Center, where Miss Cruzan, 33, has been in a vegetative state, she is very much alive.

And when Dr. James Davis removed a feeding tube Friday afternoon in response to a judge's order, they felt violated and betrayed.

"The Humane Society won't let you starve your dog," said Sharon Orr, a registered nurse.

Irritated by the prevailing description of Miss Cruzan's condition as a "persistent vegetative state," Ms. Orr asked bitterly, "Do carrots cry? Nancy has tears."

Another nurse said, "They don't starve death row inmates."

Saturday morning, the nurses and aides on the day shift in Miss Cruzan's ward were still trying to come to grips with the anger they feel toward the decision involving a patient they have come to love, an anger directed at Dr. Davis, Miss Cruzan's parents and the legal system.

For the three and a half years, 18 judges on three court levels have heard arguments and testimony from relatives, friends and doctors on Miss Cruzan's hopeless condition and on wishes she had expressed before the accident.

In the summer, the Supreme Court for the first time stated the explicit right of a patient or her surrogate to withhold or withdraw artificial life support.

At a hearing last month, three close friends described detailed conversations with Miss Cruzan before her accident in which she

said she would never want to live "like a vegetable" on medical machines.

Dr. Davis removed the tube from Miss Cruzan's stomach less than two hours after Judge Charles Teel Jr. of Jasper County Probate Court issued a decision granting Lester and Joyce Cruzan the right to let their daughter die.

With that procedure, Nancy Cruzan began a journey toward death that medical experts say could take as little as a few days or as long as two weeks.

Debbie Schnake, a nurse who

has cared for Miss Cruzan since she was moved to the center in late 1983, said, "We've had Nancy long enough that she's almost like a member of our family."

She tearfully described a relationship of "day in, day out touching and loving given daily here by every shift."

Their strong religious faith offers solace, but also concern.

"We were all talking one day about if this did happen, was our name still going to be on the Lord's state or not," Ms. Schnake said.

"We don't want her blood to be on our hands," added Jeanette Forsyth, the unit head.

None of the hospital's 430 employees will be forced to come in further contact with Miss Cruzan. But some, including Ms. Forsyth and Ms. Schnake, are willing to nurse her until she dies.

Sharon Howard and many others are not. "I will not stand by idly," Ms. Howard said, surprising the others. "I can take care of Nancy, but I don't want to be around her family."

Donald C. Lamkins, the hospital administrator who first denied the Cruzan request to allow their daughter to die nearly four years ago, sympathizes with his staff.

"There's two kinds of law here — our legal laws, those are society's

laws, and moral law," he said. "Moral law is God's law. It comes from religion. Man's laws said it's all right, but that doesn't change moral law."

"Am I doing it myself?" he asked. "No, I'm not. But being responsible for the center and for everybody here, how much of it am I doing, and is being responsible the same as doing it?"

Dr. Davis reflected on the atmosphere within the hospital.

"I've heard some nurses make statements that they think the Cruzans should have to see their daughter suffer a terrible death, because they deserve it," he said.

Miss Cruzan, as others in similar cases, is isolated, and there is no medical evidence of any suffering. Witnesses in other similar death sequences have remarked on what they called the serene passing.

Dr. Davis knows many hospital employees are angry with him.

"I can detect that walking down the hall," he said. "A lot of people turn their heads away and that hurts me. But to me that shows that these people have no compassion for people who are different."

"I had a dream last night that I went back into her room and she was sitting up, talking to her mother," he said. "That turns out to be a nightmare."

Suicide Case Dropped

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Prosecutors in Oakland County, Michigan, say they will drop their murder case against Dr. Jack Kevorkian, a suburban physician who helped an ailing Oregon woman commit suicide, and will not appeal a district court order that dismissed murder charges against him.

Declaring that the debate over euthanasia and suicide must be sorted out by state lawmakers rather than the courts and police, Richard Thompson, the Oakland County prosecutor, said he would forgo prosecution of Dr. Kevorkian on any criminal charge.

Mr. Thompson said he agreed with Judge Gerald McNally of the district court, who noted in his ruling that Michigan had no law making it a crime to assist suicide. Mr. Thompson had formally charged Dr. Kevorkian with murder earlier this month.

CIA Sees Little Harm In Noriega Disclosures

By Jim McGee

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA's relationship with Manuel Antonio Noriega will not embarrass the government if it is disclosed in the court case against the former Panamanian dictator, according to William H. Webster, the director of central intelligence.

"I really don't think it will," he said.

"While you can look back and say, 'Well, maybe we shouldn't have been dealing with somebody like him,' we don't always have a choice as to who we deal with" in collection of intelligence overseas, Mr. Webster said.

Mr. Noriega's lawyers have said they intended to argue that, while their client controlled the Panamanian intelligence service, Mr. Noriega acted with knowledge and consent of various U.S. intelligence-gathering agencies in dealing with drug traffickers. Mr. Noriega is being held on drug-trafficking charges.

Mr. Webster also said that the amount of money the Central Intelligence Agency paid Mr. Noriega over the years for his help in gathering intelligence probably would

be made public but would be far lower than has been reported.

"The numbers have been grossly exaggerated and the purposes of the money are grossly exaggerated," he said.

On Noriega Money Trail

A delegation from the State and Justice departments has traveled to Europe for a last-ditch attempt to unfreeze millions of dollars in Mr. Noriega's bank accounts. The New York Times reported from Miami.

Death Estimate Lowered

One year after the U.S. military invasion of Panama, the army has lowered its estimate of the dead, based on Panamanian government statistics. The Associated Press reported from Panama City.

The U.S. Southern Command said that figures from the Panamanian Institute of Legal Medicine showed a maximum of 345 soldiers and civilians may have died in the Dec. 21, 1989, invasion.

Positive identifications were made of 270 dead, and 75 bodies are missing.



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AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY CARTIER STORES IN MAJOR CITIES WORLDWIDE.

U.S. Decries Israeli Move To Resume Expulsions

WASHINGTON — The United States on Sunday denounced Israel's decision to renew its policy of deporting Palestinian activists.

"The United States deplores this decision by the government of Israel," said Adam Shubb, a State Department spokesman.

He said the United States had consistently held "that such deportations are a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention as it pertains to the treatment of inhabitants of occupied territories."

Israel's defense minister, Moshe Arens, said in Jerusalem on Sunday that he would fight unrest by expelling more Palestinian leaders to other countries.

"I imagine that the expulsion decided yesterday will not be the last," Mr. Arens, who is in charge of security in the occupied territories, told Israel Radio.

Four Gaza residents, all described by the army as organizers for the Islamic fundamentalist group Hamas, were ordered expelled Saturday. Hamas took responsibility for the fatal stabbings



Mr. Shannir, right, with Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii at a reception on Sunday in Jerusalem.

of three Jews in Tel Aviv the day before.

Mr. Arens urged wider use of armed Israeli civilians to fight the escalating violence by Palestinians, and he joined other senior ministers in calling for the death penalty for nationalist killings.

As positions continued to harden on both sides, troops shot and

killed a masked Palestinian as he sprayed nationalist slogans on a wall in Rafah in Gaza, residents said.

The orders against the four Palestinians, all with arrest records since the uprising against Israeli occupation erupted three years ago, ended an 18-month suspension of the deportation policy.

■ 3 Die in Lebanon Clash

An Israeli Army patrol clashed Sunday with a Palestinian guerrilla squad in southern Lebanon. The Associated Press reported from Tyre, Lebanon. The police said three guerrillas were killed and two Israeli soldiers wounded.

Morocco on Edge After 2 Days of Riots

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RABAT, Morocco — Security forces patrolled major Moroccan cities Sunday following two days of rioting, and government opponents insisted the death toll was higher than the official figure of five.

Varying and unconfirmed assertions by doctors, union officials and others gave figures on the number of deaths in the north-central city of Fez that ranged from a minimum of 25 to more than 100.

Medical sources in Fez said that at least 33 people were killed in the violence Friday and Saturday.

A doctor who did not want to be identified told Reuters, "The death toll is heavy. On the basis of hospital and morgue registers, there must have been 100 dead and 200 wounded, including both civilians and military."

Registers at a hospital and the city morgue showed that 13 died on Friday and 20 on Saturday. Most of the dead brought in on Saturday were soldiers, medical sources said.

The government said rioting Friday in Fez, a city of 450,000, killed five people, including a policeman, and injured 127 people, mostly policemen. Scores of people were reported injured Friday in other cities during a nationwide, one-day general strike for higher wages.

The violence continued in Fez on Saturday with arson attacks on vehicles and a police station.

The major cities were reported calm but uneasy Sunday, with security forces deployed at intersections and guarding public buildings. A few spontaneous demonstrations were reported in

Rabat, the capital, late Saturday and early Sunday.

The union federations that organized the general strike vowed to combat "government terrorism." They said the violence occurred because security forces "resorted to intimidation, provocation and repression."

But the government said the police in Fez suffered heavy casualties because they exercised restraint, using warning shots, tear gas and clubs to disperse rioters.

Authorities said a policeman was fatally stabbed when his unit was surrounded by rioters, and a civilian was crushed to death by stampeding protesters during a police charge.

Fez, the religious and intellectual center of Morocco, suffered extensive damage from looting and ar-

son. The official press agency, WMA, said looters armed with chains and iron bars ransacked jewelry stores, banks and public buildings.

The rioters set about 50 buses and cars on fire and burned a luxury hotel, the Merindes, the agency said. About 210 people were arrested, including a group carrying away a safe containing more than \$70,000 in cash, WMA reported.

The unions said 80 percent of workers observed the strike call. The government said only a handful of businesses and factories were affected.

But authorities confirmed that the strike was widely observed on university campuses, where at least 40 percent of classes were canceled. (AP, Reuters)

Communists Are Assailed In Albania

By Robert Byrne

New York Times Service

A beautiful performance in attack by Gari Kasparov led to a smashing victory in Game 20 of the world chess championship and virtually killed Anatoli Karpov's hopes of recovering the title.

The reigning champion now leads by two points and, with the score at 11-9, needs only three draws or one more victory and a draw to win. In fact, he needs only two draws in the last four games to tie the match and keep his title, according to the match rules. Game 21 was scheduled for Monday.

After a long stretch Saturday night in Lyon — virtually the whole of the midmatch — Mr. Kasparov showed his awesome attacking power, just as he did in the magnificent Game 2.

In his best form, Mr. Kasparov

Attacking, Kasparov Nears Victory

By Robert Byrne

New York Times Service

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In his best form, Mr. Kasparov

performs like a magician: Now you see his opponent's apparently trouble-free array of pieces and pawns, and now you don't, because it's been blown apart by an imagination that can overwhelm any resistance. Then why didn't Mr. Kasparov's

style win more games? Mr. Karpov deserves the credit. In game after game, he stubbornly stopped attacks that would have flooded a lesser man. But on Saturday, one of the champions' inspired blasts proved too much for even the trenchant Karpov defense.

GAME 20

EUY LOPEZ

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov	Kasparov	Karpov
1. e4	c5	15. Bh1	c5	29. Qh4	Rh6
2. Nf3	Nc6	16. d3	Nd7	30. Nbd2	g6
3. Bb5	a6	17. Re3	f5	31. Kf2	Qc5
4. Bx6	Nf6	18. Rxe3	Nf6	32. Ng5	Qf6
5. 0-0	Be7	19. Nh2	Kf8	33. Rg8	Bf5
6. Ke1	b5	20. h3	h6	34. Qe4	Qxh6
7. Bb3	a6	21. Be2	g4	35. Nf7	Kd7
8. c3	0-0	22. Bb2	fe	36. Bxf5	Qg6
9. h3	Bb7	23. Nxe4	Nbxd5	37. Bxg6	Kxg6
10. d4	Re8	24. Kf3	Re8	38. Rf8	Bf7
11. Nbd2	Bb7	25. Ng5	Qc8	39. Rf8	Bf7
12. e5	b6	26. Nxb6	c3	40. Be4	Kd7
13. Bc2	ed	27. Nf5	cb	41. Bxd5	Black resigns
14. cd	Nb4	28. Qg4	Be8		

ARABS: Allies in the Gulf Pursue Diverging Paths

(Continued from page 1)

Cairo is hostile to the notion of Syria using the crisis to promote its claim on the leadership of the Arab world, diplomats said.

"There is a hawkish edge to the atmosphere in Egypt," a Western diplomat said. "There's a general feeling that this crisis can end violently and if that's going to happen, Saddam Hussein ought not to stay."

Syria, too, seems far more cautious in assessing its likely gains and losses, far more constrained than Egypt by opposition among its people to the notion of joining the United States in an attack on an Arab state.

The divergent agendas are molded by long-standing differences between Damascus and Cairo over the region's other major problems.

While officials suggest that Mr. Mubarak could conceivably mend fences with both King Hussein of Jordan and the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat — both currently seen as close to Iraq — Mr. Assad is more concerned with stamping his own designs on the region.

"Egypt would not wish to see Syria emerge with influence in an Iraq that had maintained its military power intact," an Arab diplomat said.

Syria-run Egyptian television has broadcast commentaries urging the destruction of Iraq's arsenal before it achieves nuclear capability.

Part of Syria's motive in joining the American-led coalition against Iraq lies in Mr. Assad's long-running feud with President Saddam Hussein — one of the most bitter in the Arab world. But its desire for an Iraqi defeat, diplomats said, is

tempered by a fear of total collapse in Baghdad.

"The region's deep thinkers do not want the defeat of Iraq to be overwhelming because that would cause a vacuum," said Mr. Duncan, the London analyst. It would possibly invite military adventures by Iran, he said.

In joining the U.S. buildup, the two Arab powers face a potential constraint that would greatly limit the freedom of maneuver of Egypt, the only Arab country at peace with Israel, and Syria, the would-be Arab champion against Iraq.

Egypt "can absorb casualties," a Western European diplomat said here. "It can absorb a long fight."

But the "most trying scenario of all," he added, would be if Israel were drawn in to the fighting "and Egypt was supposed to be on its side fighting another Arab."

MOSCOW: Will Gorbachev's Cure Kill the Patient?

(Continued from page 1)

zations, the KGB and the military have the ability on a national scale to crack down on economic corruption and ensure the delivery of food supplies.

But is this strategy truly temporary, and doesn't Mr. Gorbachev risk the momentum of reforms in the name of saving them from disorder? How can he make common cause with the pillars of the Stalinist state, and then expect to distance himself from them when, and if, times are better?

There is certainly no mistaking the direction of Mr. Gorbachev's thinking and policy of late.

In recent weeks, he has authorized the defense minister, Marshal Dmitri T. Yazov, to warn that the military would use its arms against nationalists who would cut off supplies to regional bases. He has also authorized Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, head of the KGB, the secret police and security agency, to issue a stinging denunciation of "anti-communist" forces who challenge Kremlin authority.

Mr. Gorbachev himself has is-

sued a series of decrees contradicting attempts by parliaments in the republics to win control over their own economies and political institutions. He has also issued a series of attacks on the Baltic republics and expressed his opposition to private property, a principle that many Western and Soviet economists believe is indispensable to the creation of a market economy.

Many analysts and legislators here are convinced that Mr. Gorbachev is not merely shifting course for the political season, but has instead decided that he cannot tolerate a smaller Soviet Union or one that operates as a decentralized confederation.

"This is not merely a matter of getting through the winter. There is an open conflict now between the republics and the center, between the democrats who are trying to gain power and the traditional institutions of the centralized state which are trying to hold on to theirs," said Andranik Migranyan, a political scientist. "Gorbachev knows that the KGB, the military and the party are still in place and he must satisfy some of their

grievances, make alliance with them, in order to rely on them."

Liberal legislators such as Galina Staravolova say that a year or two ago, Mr. Gorbachev's draft union treaty would have given wide support as a means of compromise between the center and the republics. But since March, the various national movements have accelerated and every republic in the union has passed declarations of either independence or sovereignty.

Late to react, Mr. Gorbachev is now determined to act firmly. In the Baltic states and elsewhere, political leaders are concerned that he may go even further than his recent decrees, declaring extraordinary powers over their territory or even temporarily dissolving parliaments in the republics.

Yuri Ryzhov, a legislator from the Russian Republic, said: "I think there will shortly be an attempt to introduce forms of presidential emergency rule all over the country, or at least in some areas. This is already being done in fact. The tightening of the screws has already started."

ACTION: ANC Gives de Klerk a Deadline of April 30 to Complete Talks

(Continued from page 1)

April 1991, the Congress shall consider the suspension of the whole negotiation process."

But the Congress also told the executive committee to continue its "talks about talks" with the government and even urged that a negotiating team be created as "a matter of extreme urgency" to prepare for constitutional talks.

Nonetheless, the general tenor of Congress resolutions as well as re-

marks by delegates and leaders afterwards made it clear that the Congress was likely to take a far more militant line now both in negotiations with the government and in pressing for its various demands in the streets.

One indication of the general discontent with the leadership came Saturday when the Congress as a whole rejected a call by its crippled returning president, Oliver Tambo, for a relaxation of

sanctions. Instead, it passed a resolution unanimously insisting that all existing measures remain in place until the Congress itself agreed to any changes.

At a press conference Sunday, Mr. Mandela and other Congress leaders were at a loss for words when asked for a reaction to the decision of European Community leaders in Rome on Saturday to lift a European-wide ban on new investment in South Africa. But one

conference resolution said the Congress would seek to organize "urgently" an international summit meeting to devise new strategies on sanctions.

Delegates expressed "serious reservations" about how Congress leaders had handled negotiations with the government, their decision to suspend the armed struggle and their handling of political violence in the townships that has caused thousands of deaths among Congress supporters.

ACROSS

1 Official records

5 Attire

9 Trunk fastener

13 Olympics light

15 Part of N.Y. State Barge Canal

16 Mime

17 — Beach, Normandy

18 S Pacific fabric

19 Naked

20 One outwardly powerful, inwardly weak

22 An achromatic color

23 Kind of bag

24 Actor Buddy from Belleville, Ill.

26 Decorous

30 Coffee type

31 Thai king

32 Rapier's relative

35 Printing mark

39 All thumbs

41 Okla. city

42 Lyrical product

43 Gold digger, sometimes

44 Deceives

46 Author Ludwig

47 Mick Jagger's forte

49 Self-defense system

51 Ipso

53 Steeple ornaments

55 Pollock or pike

56 Household wrapping

62 Chanteuse Horne

63 Came down

64 Fit to be tied

65 Lodes' output

66 Part

67 Chili con —

68 Combustible heap

69 Source of version

70 Globule

DOWN

1 On the apex

2 Torpor

3 Hazard for Faldo

4 Feel compassion

5 Savvy?

6 O'Hara's — "to Live"

7 Auspicious

8 Salari member

9 Commits forgery; Slang

10 Venezuelan river

11 Four-door car

12 Mouse, to an owl

14 Poker flat creator

21 Made haste

25 Shade of green or blue

26 Formal

27 Indian princess

28 Augury

29 Would-be lawyer's effort

30 College official

33 Cram

34 Former name of Tokyo

36 The Eternal City

37 Check texts

38 Part of TV

40 Fox or turkey follower

45 Slip sideways

46 "Private Lives" playwright

50 Meat garnish

51 Intensely hot

52 Actor Ed from Kansas City

53 Banishment

54 Stuyvesant or Minuit

55 Fall

57 Fiber-yielding shrub

58 Fahd or Hussein

59 Do K.P. work

60 Sicilian menace

61 Cattail

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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THE GULF: Discrepancies in Kuwaiti atrocity reports lead to suspicions of exaggeration for political use

CIA Chief Says Only Perception of Imminent Peril Would Budge Iraq

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence experts have concluded that Saddam Hussein will not withdraw troops from Kuwait until he is convinced that Iraq "is in peril of imminent military attack," according to the director of central intelligence, William H. Webster.

Until then, Mr. Webster said, the Iraqi president is expected to try to stretch out the Gulf crisis, possibly by staging a partial pullout or some other move short of the United Nations demand for full withdrawal by Jan. 15. The danger, Mr. Webster added, is that Mr. Hussein will continue to believe he can succeed "until the first shell is lobbed over him."

If war broke out, Mr. Webster said, the Iraqi Army would be unlikely to collapse quickly.

"I don't believe the military assessments contemplate a quick buckie," he said.

Mr. Hussein, he said, "is positioned for a very tough, defensive land position, so that much would depend on the effectiveness of an air assault."

"But we know they're pretty well dug-in and shielded," he said.

The Hussein strategy, Mr. Webster said, "is to defend Kuwait with maximum intensity and to try to draw us into the desert where he can inflict an unacceptable number of casualties."

Mr. Webster disclosed that Iraqi forces had stockpiled roughly 1,000 tons of chemical agents, "much of it loaded in almost every type of weapon." He said the stockpile included a "persistent" nerve agent, providing the first public confirmation of that Iraqi capability.

Persistent nerve agents such as VX, a poison gas formulated during World War II and stockpiled by the United States, can contaminate a battlefield for days or weeks, depending on

weather conditions. U.S. officials have previously said that Iraq had only nonpersistent nerve agents that evaporate or decompose within hours or days.

Persistent nerve agents pose special hazards on the battlefield because absorbing even a minute quantity through the skin can cause death within minutes. As a result, U.S. soldiers must wear awkward body suits for complete protection. The two known Iraqi nonpersistent nerve agents, Tabun and Sarin, kill primarily through inhalation and can be blocked largely through the use of gas masks alone.

Mr. Webster also said for the first time Friday that Iraqi poison gas had been moved into Kuwait and that U.S. analysts now believed it could be deployed on warheads capable of being carried atop long-range missiles as well as shorter-range weapons.

U.S. officials subsequently explained that Mr.

Webster specifically meant that chemical warheads had been fitted atop Iraqi Scud missiles capable of flying 65 to 80 kilometers (40 to 50 miles) from sites inside Kuwait, within easy reach of attacking U.S. and allied forces. Poison gas warheads also have been fitted atop Scud-B missiles capable of flying 290 kilometers from sites in southern Iraq and could be placed atop other missiles with ranges of up to 800 kilometers, the officials said.

Mr. Webster is hopeful that the new Iraqi defense minister, Major General Saadi Tuma Abbas, 51, who saw combat in the war with Iran, may be able to warn Mr. Hussein of what he is up against. But at this point, Mr. Webster suggested, the Iraqi leader is taking the crisis day by day and probably does not know himself what his decision is going to be.

Mr. Hussein may have been encouraged to play a waiting game by the debate on Capitol

Hill whether to go to war or give economic sanctions more time to work, as well as by President George Bush's offer of high-level meetings.

While the offer was made "to demonstrate our seriousness," the CIA director said, Mr. Hussein may view it "from his prism, as an offer to negotiate."

Martial Law in the Baltics?

Mr. Webster also said that Mikhail S. Gorbachev appeared headed toward a new confrontation with the Baltic republics.

"If he has to assert his primacy, the primacy of the central government, it seems more logical that he will again do it in the Baltics by declaring a presidential rule, martial law or something of that kind," he said. A crackdown might succeed, Mr. Webster said. But he added that it risked sparking "a contrary reaction" in the other 12 republics.



Waiting for the next step, like hundreds of thousands of other allied troops in Saudi Arabia, Berhiss Simpson of the U.S. Air Force leaned on her rifle and passed some time at a processing center.

A Warning on War's Legacy

Ex-Envoys Say Clash Might Earn U.S. Long Arab Enmity

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — A war between Iraq and the group of allied military forces led by the United States might produce enduring Arab enmity toward Washington and bolster the influence of regimes hostile to U.S. interests, according to a number of former high-ranking U.S. diplomats who specialize in Middle East affairs.

The diplomats, who testified during two days of Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings last week, said the Bush administration may not have attached enough credence to the possibility that a military victory over Iraq could produce enduring political trouble with Arab citizens in neighboring countries.

"The law of unintended consequences is going to come into play if force is used," said Nicholas Veliotes, a former assistant secretary of state who was U.S. ambassador to Egypt from 1983 to 1986.

Most of the 14 witnesses appearing before the committee argued against any swift move by the United States to initiate a military offensive. Their arguments appeared to bolster the position of many Democratic legislators who prefer to force Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait by continuing the internationally supported embargo of Iraqi trade for more than a year.

Two witnesses, however, said they favored an attack because the sanctions would, at best, produce only a partially satisfactory result.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, who chaired the hearings, said after the first day of the hearings that there appeared to be broad agreement that "if force is used on January 16" — the day after a United Nations-backed deadline for Iraq's withdrawal — "it will be perceived, rightly or wrongly," by most Arabs

and the Arab world as "primarily a U.S. undertaking."

Four former assistant secretaries of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs — who served under Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan — told the panel that an attack could stigmatize the United States and complicate its pursuit of long-term stability in the region.

"The fundamental cost of military action is that the U.S. will have undercut its overarching interest in demonstrating the collective security and peaceful resolution of conflict can work," said Harold Saunders, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution who served as the senior State Department official on Middle Eastern affairs from 1978 to 1981.

Mr. Saunders told the committee that he disputed statements by some Bush administration officials and independent experts that a peaceful resolution of the dispute was "fuzzy, vague, uncertain, messy, not assured in its outcome, and that in contrast, the military option is near and precise and concrete."

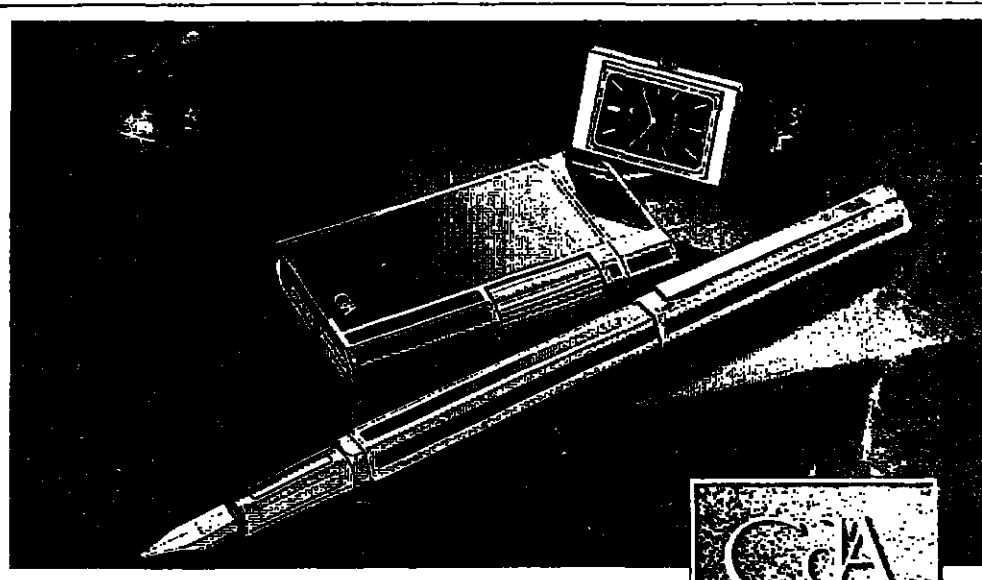
He and several other witnesses said political controversy arising from a war could eventually destabilize the governments of U.S. allies like Saudi Arabia and Jordan, requiring an extended U.S. military presence in the region.

"In winning a war, as we would surely do, we could find ourselves possessing Iraqi territory with no clear way of disengaging," said Robert Hunter, a National Security Council aide from 1979 to 1981.

"It's like the old joke of the dog

that chases cars. Someday he is going to catch one of them. What is he going to do with it?"

Several independent experts said the destruction of Iraq's military capability could lead to its eventual dismemberment or control by radical Shiite Muslims closely allied with Iran. They said political troubles would be enhanced if the conflict damaged Islamic holy shrines in Saudi Arabia or if Israel was deliberately provoked by Iraq into joining the U.S.-led attack.



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Observers Agree Abuses Continue In Kuwait, but Differ on Numbers

By Judith Miller

AMMAN, Jordan — More than four months after the Iraqi invasion, Kuwaitis are being subjected to looting, rape, torture and executions, human rights groups, Kuwaiti exiles and other witnesses say. But estimates of the frequency and extent of the abuses are so sharply disputed that human rights groups, and even some Kuwaitis, say that given the lack of access to Kuwait, they cannot evaluate the remaining population's plight with any certainty.

Kuwait and its supporters say that at least 7,000 Kuwaitis have been killed and 25,000 arrested or detained since Iraqi troops seized the country on Aug. 2.

By contrast, Middle East Watch, an independent human rights group based in New York, puts the death toll at about 1,000, and arrests and detentions at 5,000, with 3,000 still being held.

Amnesty International, the Lon-

don-based human rights monitor, said deaths were "in the scores" and arrests and detentions "in the hundreds" in its last report on Kuwait, issued in early October.

The group is issuing a new report Wednesday, and Amnesty representatives say their estimates are slightly higher than, but roughly similar to, those of Middle East Watch.

The vast discrepancies in the estimates have given rise to suspicions among some human rights monitors that abuses are being exaggerated for political purposes.

Several human rights monitors said that they thought the Bush administration, Kuwait and its supporters were relying on reports of atrocities to help counter those legislators, former government officials and foreign policy analysts who favor waiting for economic sanctions to force Iraqi soldiers out of Kuwait.

Sheikh Saud Nasir Sabah, Kuwait's ambassador to the United States, said in an unusually emotional outburst during a recent interview, "My country is being savaged and destroyed, our women subjected to mass acts of rape, our men and even children are being murdered while these armchair analysts advocate waiting a year or up to 18 months for sanctions to force him out."

"Those who favor letting us suffer," he said, "might at very least consider calling upon Iraq to permit a human rights observer force to enter Kuwait — which they have refused to do — to protect our people there."

Human rights groups agree that atrocities are being committed under Iraqi occupation. And they second Sheikh Saud's call for greater access to Kuwait. But they add that given the Iraqi refusal to permit on-site inspections, they cannot confirm many reports of "mass acts" of rape, torture and execution coming from Kuwait sources.

As a human rights organization, we deplore and would never want to minimize the grave human rights abuses taking place in Kuwait," said Andrew Whitely, director of Middle East Watch. "But neither do we wish to see them overstated or exaggerated in an exercise to whip up war fever."

Iraq has repeatedly denied committing atrocities in Kuwait.

Baghdad also has argued that because Kuwait is part of Iraq, it is not bound by the 1949 Geneva Conventions governing rules of war and treatment of prisoners and civilian populations.

What is not disputed is the propaganda value of Iraqi atrocities in Kuwait, where 400,000 people, 200,000 of them Kuwaitis, are struggling to survive under rapidly deteriorating conditions, including scarcity of food and virtually no medicine.

Quick Notes

- Saudi Arabia has declined to receive President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria following his visit to Baghdad. The move appears to end the latest Arab effort to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. (UPI)
- W. Nathaniel Howell, the U.S. ambassador to Kuwait, arriving in Washington after holding out at the embassy in Kuwait City for nearly four months, said he saw no signs Iraq will withdraw. (Reuters)
- Iraq has offered the Soviet Union about 500 tons of dates, the head of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society said. He did not say if Soviet authorities had accepted. (Reuters)
- The Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, arrived in Qatar on Sunday on an unannounced visit ahead of the annual Gulf Cooperation Council summit meeting to be held on Saturday. The Qatar News Agency said Mr. Velayati was on a brief visit but gave no details. (AP)
- In Amsterdam, an estimated 3,000 people held a peaceful march through the city on Saturday to protest the military build-up in the Gulf. Protesters waved banners reading "No blood for oil" and "No war in the Gulf" as they made their way from the central Dam square to the U.S. Consulate in the south of the city. (Reuters)

IRAQ: 'Sole Right'

(Continued from page 1)

ing of talks between Mr. Baker and Mr. Hussein could not be dictated by the Jan. 15 deadline.

It said, "Iraq refuses linking the time of the meeting with the American resolution which was issued by the UN Security Council — that resolution which was passed through bribery and blatant pressures."

An Iraqi spokesman denied that the United States had offered 15 days to Mr. Hussein for his talks with Mr. Baker, as Mr. Bush said Friday.

Mr. Bush said then, "We've offered 15 days and he ought to get moving and do something reasonable if he really wants to move for peace."

The Iraqi spokesman said that Iraq had proposed that the United States set the date for the meeting between Mr. Bush and Mr. Aziz in Washington and now Iraq should choose the date of the meeting in Baghdad.

"We had informed the American side that their dates were not suitable for us and suggested the 12th of January as the date for meeting in Baghdad," the spokesman said. "But the U.S. administration insisted on its first proposal."

(Reuters, NYT)

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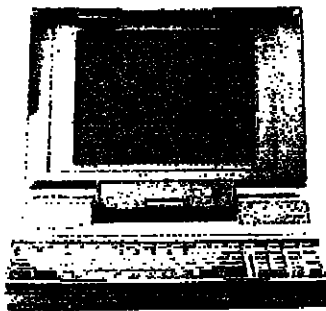
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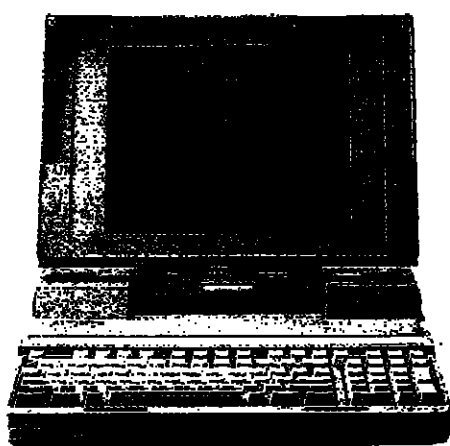
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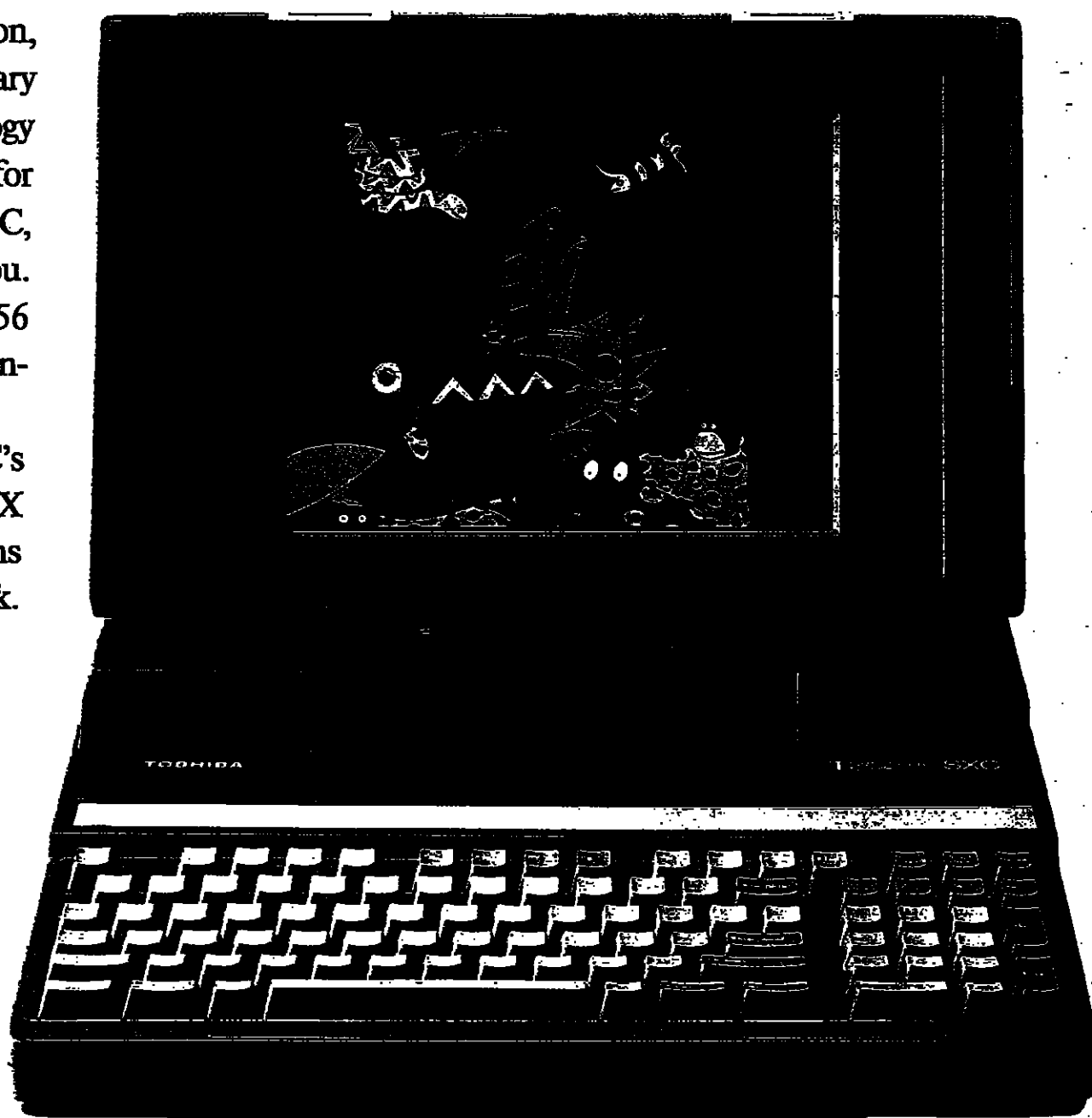
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Wave of Brutality Sweeps Across India

NEW DELHI — Police shot dead at least five people on Sunday after Hindus and Muslims defied a curfew and battled in the streets of Agra, site of the Taj Mahal, Indian news agencies said.

A curfew had been ordered after Hindu-Muslim riots, sweeping India for the past 10 days, erupted in Agra on Saturday.

The army was called in and the Taj Mahal closed because of the curfew in areas near the marble masterpiece of 17th-century Muslim architecture.

The Press Trust of India said six people died on Sunday when police opened fire on the rioters and that two bodies were found in other parts of the town, bringing the overall Agra death toll to 12.

The United News of India said five died in Sunday's riots.

Agra is in Uttar Pradesh State, where a Hindu militant campaign to take over the site of a mosque in the sacred city of Ayodhya has been blamed for much of the current violence.

Newspapers said the Agra clashes started when Hindus marched through the streets, carrying the ashes of militants shot dead by police in an assault on the Ayodhya mosque six weeks ago.

Testimony to Brutality
Sanyo Hazarika of The New York Times reported earlier from Jehangirpur:

In a small, empty room on the edge of this silent, terror-stricken village in northern India lie the broken bangles, abandoned caps and shoes of children who suffocated when a Hindu mob set fire to their home, testimony to the brutality that is sweeping towns and cities of India's north, west and south. The New York Times reported from Jehangirpur.

At least 300 people have been killed in the riots and 12 cities are under curfews in those regions. More than 3,000 people have been detained in connection with the violence.

The room was part of a Muslim home that the mob tried to burn down on Thursday with 21 mem-

bers of a family trapped inside. "Thirteen of my relatives died, my wife, our two sons, a brother and nine other children," said Ali Jan, who lived in the house. The mob "shouted slogans like, 'Long live Lord Rama!'" he said. Rama is the god who is worshipped across the nation by Hindus.

There were stories of courage too, in which Hindus protected and hid terrorized Muslims from the mobs.

"One of them faced the crowd and shouted at them, 'If you want to kill him, you'll have to kill me first,'" said Mohammed Yamin, a clerk. The crowd moved away.

At least 44 people have been arrested on charges of murder and illegal possession of weapons, the local police said.

The horror here and in places as distant as Hyderabad in the south, where mobs and gangs from both communities attacked families with axes and knives, as well as reports of police brutality, have shaken many Indians and caused renewed questioning of the country's future.

"This kind of brutality is unbelievable, when infants are axed to death," said M.J. Akbar, a lawmaker for the Congress Party.

Tension With Pakistan

The street battles have increased tensions between India and Pakistan as politicians in Pakistan accused New Delhi of failing to protect Muslims while Indian officials have accused Islamabad of interfering in their internal affairs, the Washington Post reported from New Delhi.

The renewed friction in Ayodhya ignited this round of confrontation. The Hindu activists staged a peaceful but emotional protest at the mosque site on Dec. 6, sparking religious fighting elsewhere in the country.

But even if a compromise on Ayodhya is reached, Hindu activists say there are some 3,000 other mosques in India built centuries ago by Muslim invaders on sites sacred to Hindus. Many Hindu leaders have vowed to replace these mosques with Hindu temples as well.

Soviets Issue Apology For Downing KAL Jet

SEOUL — The Soviet Union has apologized for the first time for the 1983 downing of a South Korean airliner and the deaths of the 269 people aboard, the South Korean press reported Sunday.

Meanwhile, President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea said that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev had promised to do everything in his power to promote Korean reunification, ending four decades of hostility between Moscow and Seoul.

Addressing a press conference Saturday following the first official visit to Moscow by a South Korean leader, Mr. Roh said that he and Mr. Gorbachev had agreed to a dramatic expansion in economic cooperation.

Soviet officials predicted that trade between the countries, which stood at less than \$600 million last year, could rise to more than \$10 billion a year by the mid-1990s.

Press reports in the South Korean capital said that the apology for the Korean Airlines downing came at a meeting in Moscow between the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and his Korean counterpart, Choi Ho Joong.

Mr. Choi quoted Mr. Shevardnadze as saying, "I regret that the incident cost innocent lives, although the tragedy has an aspect involving our rights to self-defense," the reports said.

All 269 people aboard the

Boeing 747 died on Sept. 1, 1983, when the plane was destroyed by missiles fired from a Soviet jet fighter after the airliner strayed into Soviet airspace over Sakhalin Island.

The two foreign ministers agreed to meet again next month in Seoul to discuss preparations for the planned visit of Mr. Gorbachev, the reports said.

Tass quoted Mr. Gorbachev as linking the reunification process to the creation of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula.

The Kremlin has called for the removal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea, arguing that they are an anachronism in the new international climate.

Meanwhile, four U.S. senators said that they had written Mr. Gorbachev to request that he help clear up mysteries about the KAL flight.

Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, wrote the Soviet president in August urging that the official findings of Soviet inquiries be made public in the interest of the "psychological well-being" of the victims' families.

Last month, Senators Sam Nunn of Georgia, Carl Levin of Michigan and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, all Democrats, sent Mr. Gorbachev a letter asking whether the Soviet Union had located the plane's wreckage.

No answer to either letter has been received. (AP, WP, NYT)

As Talks Near, Khmer Rouge Assail Hun Sen

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Days before a scheduled meeting of Cambodia's warring factions, the Khmer Rouge on Sunday accused Vietnam and the government it installed in Phnom Penh of trying to destroy a United Nations peace framework.

The Khmer Rouge, in a radio broadcast, said "The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their traitorous lackey puppets are more arrogantly manipulating to block peace efforts by the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and to destroy the framework document drawn up by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council."

The five permanent council members — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — agreed on a draft framework for Cambodian peace in late November.

But Mr. Hun Sen's government and the three guerrilla armies fighting it have made few strides toward reconciliation. Mr. Hun Sen has agreed to meet the guerrillas in Paris on Friday and to discuss the framework, but both he and Vietnam have indicated that they are unhappy with it.

Li Says China Will Stick to Communism

Reuters

MANILA — The end of communism in Eastern Europe has brought chaos and unemployment, according to Prime Minister Li Peng of China. He said China would stick to communism.

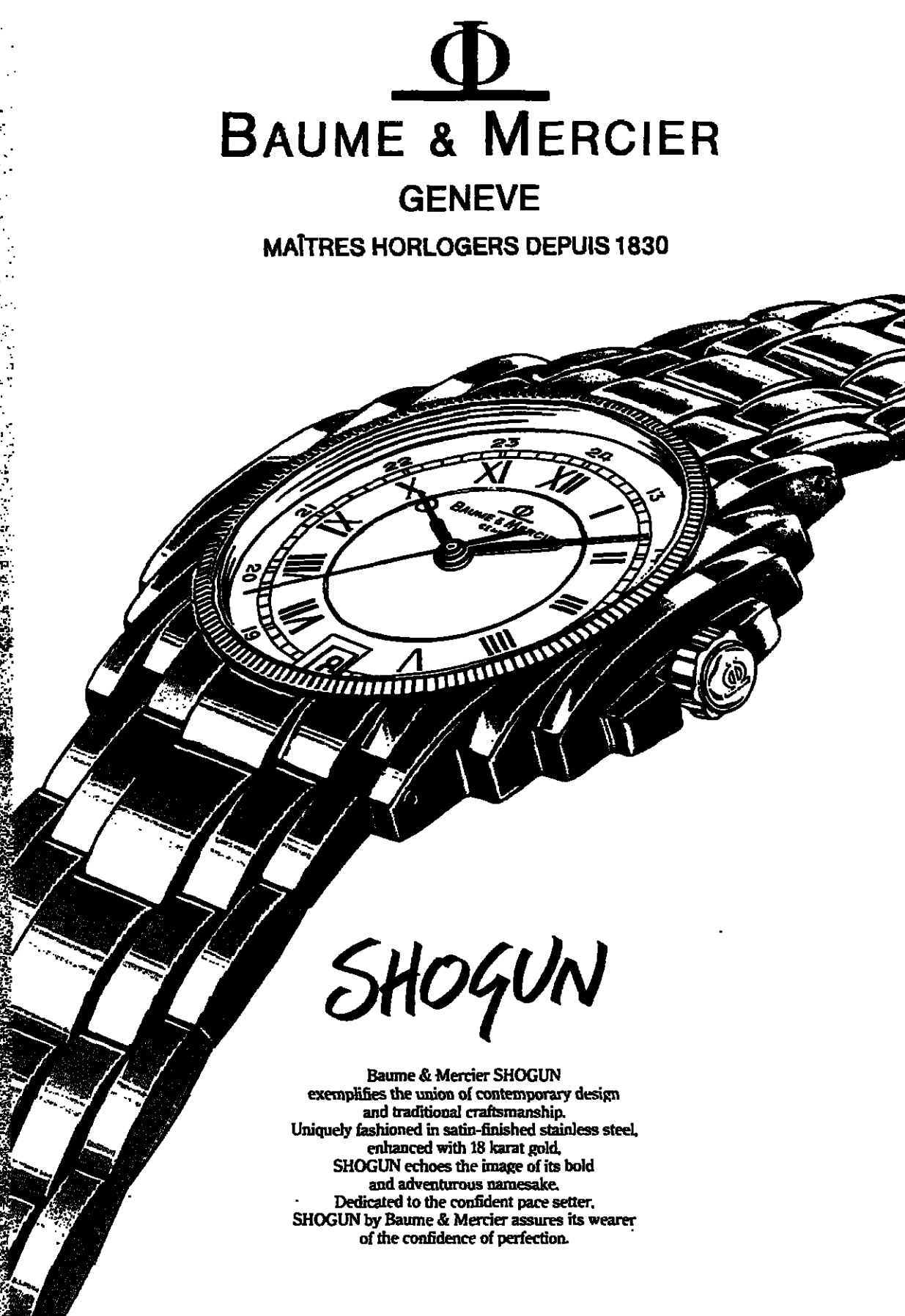
Speaking at a news conference here, Mr. Li said: "In the previous year, and also in the first half of this year, dramatic and profound changes have taken place in Eastern Europe, but what have those changes brought about for the people in Eastern Europe? Bread or happiness?"

"The answer is no," he said, "because those changes have only brought chaos and also unemployment for the people of those countries, and almost all those countries have now been plagued by profound crisis of all kinds."

"As for the Chinese government and the Chinese people, we will stick to the socialist world," Mr. Li spoke to reporters Saturday before leaving the Philippines for Laos.

Algeria Leader Visits Beirut

BEIRUT — President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria arrived on Sunday in Beirut from Syria. He was the first foreign head of state to visit the country in seven years.



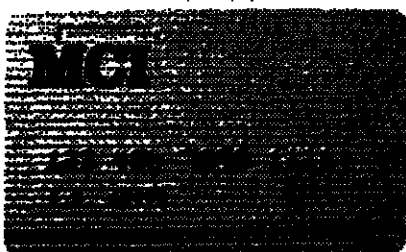
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Herald Tribune

Europe Sets Off Quietly

For what was supposed to be the trumpet call for a march to European union, the meeting of the European Community's leaders in Rome on Friday and Saturday was a curiously subdued affair.

This was partly a matter of tactics. Having cornered Britain's Margaret Thatcher on the subject of monetary union at the previous meeting (and so hastened her overthrow), the rest of the Community wanted to be gentle this time with her successor, John Major. But the subduedness has a deeper reason, too. The Community is coming to realize that its next steps forward are going to be harder than it had thought.

The Community knows that it bears the chief responsibility for the probable failure of the GATT trade talks, by refusing to make a serious cut in the subsidies it gives to its farmers. That is embarrassing. The cause of its refusal is even more embarrassing. The Community clings to its Common Agricultural Policy because that policy is still one of the few symbols of European working as a single unit. For this the Community is willing to hurt the 93 percent of its own work force (plus their families) who are not farmers, not to mention the rest of the world's free-trade hopes.

That is not exactly a sign of assurance. The Community has high hopes for the conference on monetary union that it has now launched. The conference will indeed probably produce results, including a European central bank, but even here assurance is wobbling a bit. The Germans want the central bank to be independent of Europe's politicians, but the Germans will soon all too certainly have to raise their interest rates to cope with the costs of unification. That will probably make it necessary for other Community countries to raise their interest rates, too, which will squeeze their economies. They will complain that German unification, so good for German industry, means more unemployment for them. That in turn will strengthen the voices that call for the new central bank to be under politicians' control, so that it can if necessary reflate Europe out of recession.

The other conference launched during the weekend, on political union, also faces a new obstacle — or rather, an old obstacle newly illuminated. The Community wants its 12 countries to move toward a more united foreign policy, but the Gulf crisis has shown them again just how disunited they can behave on vital issues. The main European countries want to make sure that a "common foreign policy" will not prevent each of them from doing what it wants to do, in things it feels are really important. Germany wants its freedom of action in dealings with Russia, France in Africa, Britain in places like the Gulf.

The result may be that the new conference will produce no more than the skeleton of a European foreign policy. All 12 heads of government will probably have to agree before a subject is defined as "European." The working out of a Community policy for that subject will probably then require either unanimity or a large majority from the 12 ministers responsible for the subject. It sounds like a prescription for much laborious wheeling and dealing — which will mean a sluggish European foreign policy even when one can be agreed upon at all.

Europe tends to forget how vehemently it swings from one mood to another in its future. In the latter 1970s it was in despair about Eurosclerosis at home. Eurofeverishness abroad. The brilliant invention of the single market then swept it from despair to euphoria. If it could become truly a single market, perhaps it could become a unity on everything else. The high point of exultation may have passed. The nibbling of recession, the moment of truth in the Gulf, the possibility of chaos in Russia and Eastern Europe — all this emphasizes the different ways in which different Europeans still see things. The peoples of Europe can get their act together in many useful ways, but the train they boarded this past weekend is not headed nonstop to a United States of Europe.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Hear the Ex-Hostages

All the hundreds of American hostages in Kuwait who chose to leave are now apparently out. Ambassador Nathaniel Howell, who valiantly stayed in the embassy to tend to his countrymen's interests, got back to Washington on Friday. These people did not endure the atrocities and losses that Iraqis have inflicted upon the Kuwaiti population, but they incurred uncommon hardship and risk in the four months of their captivity, and their evacuation makes it possible for the whole nation to breathe a sigh of relief.

Their testimony brings into sharper focus the picture of the Iraqis' killing, looting, destroying, depopulation and repopulation of Kuwait. It is now possible to learn a great deal more about the continuing acts of Kuwait resistance to this brutal occupation. The most affecting stories are surely the accounts of repeated and extreme personal risks that individual Kuwaitis took to hide or safeguard Americans and other hostages.

It is repeatedly argued in the American debate over Gulf policy that Kuwait, not being a democracy, does not really deserve the cost and exertion and possible sacrifice that a war to liberate the place from the Iraqis would entail. This argument has often taken another familiar turn as well: As the months have gone by, the portrayal of the Kuwaiti regime and society has progressively gotten darker and worse, a distortion that has rendered the place as monstrous and its population as a greedy, retrograde bunch who never had or cared for independence anyway. This is the way it always works in these arguments. Given a few more months we will probably be being told that America is "on the wrong side." Saddam Hussein will be beginning to emerge as a thwarted social reformer whom America (who else?) has driven to his acts of fury, poor guy.

The hostages' story of Iraqi depredations and Kuwaiti resistance should do something to right this incipient distortion. It has been a staple of postwar American political argument for left and right to downplay the human rights and democratic shortcomings of their own preferred overseas regimes and to exaggerate those of the other side.

But there is more to it than this, more to it than merely restoring a realistic picture of Kuwait, which is neither the hideous police state emerging in unfriendly literature nor anything like the kind of government or society Americans would wish it to be. The question that arises is whether one wishes to formalize invitations to aggression by drawing up an A-list of suitable democracies and a B-list of everyone else and letting it be known that only the A's will strike Americans as being worth defending or helping if they are attacked. Would there not also have to be a list of countries (such as, say, Israel) that pursued activities of which Americans disapproved but lost their claim to support as well?

Yes, this overstates the current tendency and reduces it to the absurd. And no, the hostages' moving stories do not amount to justification for immediate armed assault in behalf of Kuwait. But it is important to try to stay with the messy and generally ambiguous facts of a situation such as the one America is now in, and to remember that world stability hinges on condemnation of aggression of the kind that has occurred in the Gulf. Blame-the-victim is no more worthy as foreign policy than when invoked on the domestic front.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Hold a Gulf War Debate

The clock ticks down on George Bush's Jan. 15 deadline for war with Iraq — too fast. Many Americans, including former secretaries of defense and chairmen of the Joint Chiefs, remain persuaded that the worldwide embargo of Saddam Hussein needs more time to work; they see no reason to risk war prematurely. That presents a gravely important question of content that cries out for debate. A tactical misjudgment could needlessly cost many American and other lives.

The Gulf crisis also presents a question of equivalent gravity, about process. Who decides on the timing of war is as important as what is decided. The administration shows every intention of rushing ahead and no intention of asking Congress to vote on war. The president will impose his war deadline by default — unless Congress moves to debate, and vote on, a declaration of war.

Members of Congress are understandably reluctant to appear to be weakening the administration's hand in any discussions with Iraq. But if discussions fail, America will be proceeding to war by Mr. Bush's unilateral decision. As the Senate majority leader, George Mitchell, has noted, the president "does not need the approval of Congress to threaten war, but he does need the approval of Congress to make war."

More is at issue than legal philosophy, as recent lawsuits make clear. Congress's constitutional power to declare war is a political power, rightly so. War, more than any other

The Soviet Union Needs Realism, Not Hype

—By Flora Lewis

MOSCOW — By some kind of self-inflating media hype, the notion is spreading that the Russians are starving and the world must rush to their aid. It is coming to sound as if another mission were needed like the one Herbert Hoover led after the devastation of the Russian Revolution. That simply isn't true. But it is an ominous myth that can seriously damage the Soviet Union's efforts to pull itself together.

Humiliation seldom brings gratitude. The West may come to feel that it 'saved' the Russians, but they desperately need to feel that they are saving themselves.

and the West's future willingness and capacity to work effectively with it.

A number of factors seem to have contributed to the impression of a vast humanitarian emergency, this year's fashionable cause. Doubtless, nobody set out deliberately to mislead, but that is the effect. One reason is simply the way television works. The state-owned food shops are empty, and the pictures of bare shelves are stark. Ever eager for visual drama, some Western editors press their correspondents for images of famine, piteous children with swollen bellies. The correspondent cannot comply, but it is always possible to find some film of the sad and the distraught. The result is enthusiastic overreaction, particularly in Germany, where charitable groups are making up relief packages to show sympathy.

But television does not show the hoarded food, which has a lot to do with the distribution breakdown. Panicky consumers buy up everything in sight. Shopkeepers and producers hold back supplies — to sell on the black market, to wait for higher prices, to barter on the side. Many factories and offices give workers rations to take home. It is that or lose much of the work force to the queues on the street. The result is that it takes a lot more time and effort for people to provision themselves, contributing further to the breakdown of production and distribution.

There are hardship cases, for example pensioners who have nothing to barter, who cannot afford the black market, who do not have access to special supplies or even to the gossip about where something has suddenly become available. Nutrition is more unbalanced.

Traditionally, the big cities, especially Moscow, were the best off. That has been reversed with the crumbling of the system, so expectations are refuted, adding to the pain.

Another reason for the air of distress comes from Mikhail Gorbachev's handling of the situation. His speeches calling for economic cooperation and investment used to include a statement that "we are not seeking aid." He doesn't say that anymore, but he asks for credits when he meets foreign leaders. Soviet diplomats in the West have

have been ordered to issue public appeals for aid. A sardonic lapel button has appeared in Moscow. It shows Mr. Gorbachev saying with a smile, "Everything will be fine." The problem is to a large extent psychological, but the remedy isn't a button. People are angry and bewildered. They say, if Mr. Gorbachev's running around the world instead of looking after things at home were really a boon to the country, why can't he get his friends to make things better here? That leads him and other officials to plead more and more openly for help. That leads to humiliation.

"They say we must feed the people, but it's wrong," said Yegor Yakovlev, the outspoken editor of Moscow News. "People need to feed themselves. In five years of perestroika, nothing has been done so people can feed themselves."

Some needs could and should be alleviated. Medicines, long in shortage, are disappearing. Vitamins would help. But pouring in food would only delay urgent attention to systemic measures to correct the supply and distribution flow.

Humiliation seldom brings gratitude. The West may come to feel that it "saved" the Russians, but they desperately need to feel that they are saving themselves. Resentments will get in the way of the long-term effort to turn this economy around.

This country faces a great, racking transformation. The sooner it gets started on making things work, which it really hasn't yet, the better. That is also in the West's interest. Honesty and realism, not emotional steam and more lies, are essential to the task. Compounding the confusion, as we are on the way to doing, is no help.

The New York Times

America Doesn't Know What It's Doing in the Gulf

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

The writer, a historian who served as special assistant to President John Kennedy, is professor in the humanities at the City University of New York.

NEW YORK — Many factors shape foreign policy — interest, information, judgment, vision, prejudice, fatigue, fear, panic, stupidity — but there is one that we Americans tend to forget. That factor is ignorance — ignorance of the challenge, of the context, of how ignorant we may be. Take the Gulf crisis. Do we really know enough about the Middle East to act with confidence?

The United States has not had serious historic experience in the region. A few missionaries went there in the 19th century, a few oilmen in the 20th, and that is about it. We have no strong tradition of Arabist studies in our universities. Most of the time we don't know what we are doing in the Middle East. Recall our policy toward Saddam Hussein: support when he committed "naked aggression" against Iraq; unconcern when he gassed Iranians, massacred Kurds and murdered his own opposition; agricultural credits amounting to a billion dollars; opposition to economic sanctions against Iraq until the very eve of more of "naked aggression" against Kuwait.

One year Saddam Hussein is our pal; the next he is Hitler.

One year Hafez Assad of Syria is the king of terrorists; the next he is our pal. We will repeat that, too.

When we got so much wrong about the Middle East yesterday, the day before yesterday and the day before that, why do we suppose we have suddenly got it right today? Right enough to send thousands of Americans to their deaths?

Years after the Vietnam War, I asked a high official of the Johnson administration why they had ever supposed, as they said at the time, that North Vietnam was the spearhead of planned Chinese expansion into South Asia. Historians, I noted, could have told them that the Chinese and the Vietnamese had hated each other for a thousand years.

My friend replied that when it came to Soviet questions, policymakers could turn to government experts such as Charles Bohlen, George Kennan and Llewellyn Thompson for in-

formed counsel. In the case of China, John Foster Dulles had purged the State Department of the old China hands in the '50s. Our Far Eastern policy in the '60s thus plunged blindly ahead without benefit of expertise on China. So we got things wrong.

Alas, no Middle Eastern Bohlens and Kennans advise the government at high levels today. In consequence we are used, exploited and manipulated by wily locals in flowing robes who live in air-conditioned hotels and expect us to do their fighting for them.

If American ignorance of today's Middle East is considerable, our ignorance of the future there is total. Yet the case for war is increasingly based on the conviction that we have divine foreknowledge and know the shape of things to come.

Those who claim the gift of prophecy say that unless we destroy Iraq's nuclear program, in five, 10 or 15 years Saddam Hussein, armed with the bomb, will terrorize the world. We have heard such prophecies before. It is the old — I thought discredited — argument for preventive war.

It requires particular presumption

in 1990 to claim foreknowledge of the future. During the last four years the world — from Soviet Russia to Eastern Europe to South Africa to China to the Middle East — has undergone extraordinary changes. What is equally extraordinary is that no one foresaw them. All the statements, sagas, experts, all those bearded chaps on "Nightline" were caught unaware.

Some Americans were once so sure they could forestall the future that they called for preventive war against the Soviet Union and China. Does anyone regret that the U.S. government declined to drop the bomb?

And if great powers such as the Soviet Union and China did not rate preventive war, why should Washington contemplate it against a third-rate power such as Iraq?

Let us not sacrifice lives today because of a guess about what Iraq may be up to 10 or 15 years from now. Don't forget the warning of the theologian Reinhold Niebuhr about "the depth of evil to which individuals and communities may sink... when they try to play the role of God to history." Ignorance of the present, ignorance of the future: These are pardonable. No statesman, no nation can expect to know everything. But ignorance of how ignorant we are is unpardonable.

The New York Times

Most Arabs Want Change: Their Own New Order

By Rami G. Khouri

The writer, a publisher and author, is host of a weekly current affairs program on Jordanian television.

AMMAN, Jordan — By insisting on talks with Baghdad aimed solely at forcing Iraq out of Kuwait without addressing other regional issues that drive the confrontation in the Gulf, Washington has acted like a man who works feverishly to fix the sink while the rest of house burns out of control. The United States misses the essential message coming from most people in the Arab world.

That message — especially from the nascent democracies in Jordan, Algeria, Yemen, Tunisia and other societies where Arabs can express themselves freely and where support for Iraq against the militarism of the West is greatest — is that we will not be the world's last colonies.

We will not suffer in perpetuity a degrading and imposed political order which served the colonial interests of Britain and France after World War I and then, after World War II, the security interests of Israel and the commercial interests of the American-led Western oil companies, weapons manufacturers, corporations and banks. Nor will we continue to suffer the grotesque personal wealth of fantastic, super-rich, unelected, nonaccountable and often corrupt Arab elites.

Certainly the Iraqi occupation of

The Iraqi occupation of Kuwait is only the latest perverse action.

litical change in the Arab world. Americans should not miss this as they have missed so many other Middle Eastern realities in recent years.

The widespread Arab support for Iraq in its confrontation with the American-led forces in the Gulf stems from a growing realization by the politically devastated Arab and Muslim people that we can turn to our own identity and resources for the dignity that has been denied us by the post-colonial political order.

Politically, most Arab countries

since the 1950s have suffered autocratic domestic systems that have denied their people's yearning for democracy, human rights and justice.

Economically, the region's unmet and untenable imbalances culminated in the 1980s in intolerable foreign debt and severely declining standards of living.

Regionally, the Arab world has been characterized by rising frustration with the inability to deal with the challenge of Israel and by the failure to give expression to grassroots sentiments for a single, pan-Arab national identity.

Internationally, the Arab world has been a sad show of nominal sovereignty entities used as pawns by great powers locked in a global ideological confrontation.

This discontent spawned the two most important regional political trends of the past decade, Islamic fundamentalism and democratic pluralism. Both are signs of a profound desire for change — for democracy and human rights, for social equity, for regional economic integration, for

A Disaster for Palestinians and Israelis

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — For Palestinians the Gulf crisis is a disaster. Cheering on Saddam Hussein's swallowing of Kuwait, they debated their moral objection to the Israeli occupation, torpedoed the accommodation in Israel and strengthened the no-compromises, alienated the Arab establishment and indefinitely put off any return to an active media role by an American president. George Bush, who had begun his term scrupulously trying to locate "a reasonable middle ground." Meanwhile, the PLO was losing or loosening its connections to both great powers.

Ignoring these powerful political facts, Palestinians appear to be reposing their faith in a Saddam Hussein double coup: 1) to huff and puff and blow Israel down or 2) to exchange Iraqi withdrawal for the calling of an international conference that will finally deliver statehood. Scenario No. 1 can be dismissed. Scenario No. 2 neglects the cited political facts.

The PLO and its chairman, Yasser Arafat, still "represent" the Palestinians and somehow must deal with Palestinians seem to think this means that a conference will, without Israel's participation or consent, somehow create for them a state on the strength of the broad general support that exists for their national cause.

But all the talk of whether or how an Iraqi settlement could be linked to such a conference ignores political reality. By its espousal of aggression the PLO has marginalized itself for some period of time, until it discovers how to be renewed. It matters, but not

much, that the PLO made its radical turn at least partly in frustration over Israel's hard-line West Bank tactics, military and diplomatic.

In Israel, the argument has always been less between advocates of one possible path to peace and advocates of another than between those who think that for large strategic and national considerations a chance peace is necessary and those who believe that this is folly and who prefer retaining the territory. For Israelis this soon becomes less a political question than a metaphysical one, a matter of good versus evil.

Even before Aug. 2, Yitzhak Shamir's ruling Likud was able to beat out its former coalition partner, the more liberal Labor, by connecting up with Israelis who were apprehensive about the sort of peace being concocted by an American administration then engaged in dialogue with the PLO. Mr. Shamir's position has if anything been strengthened since his election by suspension of that U.S.-PLO dialogue and by Saddam Hussein's attack on Kuwait. Israelis who believe that accommodation with Palestinians is essential for reasons of both security and democracy are even more on the defensive. Mr. Shamir appears even more his people's choice.

In Washington last year, Mr. Shamir and Mr. Bush had a brief, tense meeting which anticipated the collapse soon afterward of the then current Shamir peace plan — a collapse brought on by Mr. Bush's efforts, over Mr. Shamir's objections, to draw representative Palestinians into talks

and get the plan off the ground. It is a fair question whether Saddam Hussein could have exploited the Israeli-Palestinian question to the extent he has in the Gulf crisis if Mr. Shamir had used wisely that moment in which the PLO was playing a relatively forthcoming backstage part in moving toward talks.

In Washington last week, Mr. Shamir rehearsed the same plan. This time he found a nice fit between his re-endorsement of negotiating terms that he had drafted with the intent to fence out the PLO, and a Gulf-centered reluctance on the part of Mr. Bush to take any Israeli-Palestinian step that might even faintly suggest the reward of Saddam Hussein's aggression.

The crisis is a disaster for Palestinians. It greatly burdens their quest for a homeland precisely at a moment when a negotiating breakthrough was still conceivable. They don't yet understand what hit them.

The crisis is another kind of disaster for Israelis. They face a military threat from Iraq, and they are further from conciliation with the party with which conciliation is their most vital national interest. It is worse that many Israelis see prospective conciliation as a snare.

For them the status quo will do nicely, even if it involves denial of the rights of others. There is an unhappy mismatch here in both substance and perception. Its likely effect will be to prolong the stress on the ground, restrict serious diplomacy to damage limitation, and punish Israelis and Palestinians — both of them offended, both of them offending.

The Washington Post

1890: An Irish Mudfight

KILKENNY — The weather was cold to-day [Dec. 16] but the work was hot. The warring factions met on two fields and came to blows. Mr. Parnell was struck in the eye with a handful of mud. All his supporters got a fair share of Irish soil on their persons. Mr. Parnell is looking wretched but told me that he had strength enough to fight until after the election. If it had not been for the police Mr. Parnell and his party would have received serious injury for the people are roused to the pitch of ferocity by the priests.

1915: Austrian Shelling

ROME — The following communiqué was issued by General Cadorna from Italian Headquarters yesterday [Dec. 16]: "Apart from attempted attacks, all promptly checked, west of Mount Steno (Valley of the Astico), against Ostavia and on the Carso, the [Austrian] infantry has displayed no

Both Seers Convicted Of Hot Air

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — Julian Simon and Paul Ehrlich, economist and biologist, represent the two poles of thought on the planet's future. For Mr. Simon the outlook is rosy. Technology will outpace resource scarcity indefinitely, he thinks. Population growth is no problem because more people means more Einsteins and Mozarts; on balance their contributions will outweigh their needs. (Caricaturing Mr. Simon is difficult. Like Mr. Ehrlich, he often does it to himself.)

Mr. Ehrlich, a noted scientist and author of best-sellers beginning with "The Population Bomb" in 1968, sees doom around every corner. Even the good news that food production in the 1980s rose rather than fell as he predicted becomes bad news. "I underestimated how badly we'd keep on depleting our topsoil and groundwater."

Ten years ago these two gentlemen laid their convictions on the line in a \$1,000 wager proposed by Mr. Simon. Any taker could choose any five natural resources, whose prices should rise if resource shortages were indeed a problem. Mr. Simon bet that the prices would fall. Oddly, for a biologist, Mr. Ehrlich chose five metals: copper, chrome, nickel, tin and tungsten. This fall he mailed Mr. Simon a check. The prices of all had dropped.

In fact, the best sheet of light on the matter of which side is further from the truth. Prices, Mr. Simon's indicator, do not now reflect stress and scarcity of most of the resources that Mr. Ehrlich is concerned about. In some cases that is because the resource is not measured. Mr. Ehrlich might have made a safe bet that the supply of healthy air worldwide would decline, or the availability of potable water, but he could not have proved it.

Or it may be because the resource rarely enters a commercial market. Fuel wood in developing countries is free in that sense, but even a casual tourist can testify to its rising scarcity in many parts of the world.

Some resources are not priced because they still are officially viewed as infinite, even though everyone knows better. The supply of natural systems for use as waste receptacles is an obvious example. In still other cases, economics does not yet provide the methodological tools for measuring value. No one, for example, can calculate the worth of a standing tropical forest or of biological diversity.

A rationalist might say that bridging the Simon-Ehrlich gap is merely a matter of what economists call "getting the prices right." Calculate the value of the services that ecosystems provide, and all will be well. Progress is being made in that direction, but it is not a straightforward exercise in mathematics. It requires changing gut-level understandings — the kind that are shaped early and change slowly, the kind that differ profoundly between biologists and economists.

Consider the paradox of renewable and nonrenewable resources. The latter — oil, minerals, metals — are in fact inexhaustible, whereas renewable resources can be finite. As a nonrenewable resource becomes scarce, it gets expensive. Demand falls, and substitutes and alternative technologies appear. No one will ever pump the last barrel of oil or mine the last ton of iron ore. But a species driven to extinction will not reappear, eroded topsoil cannot be replaced, and the Antarctic ozone hole will take 300 years to heal.

Such threshold effects are common in natural systems. Biologists see them every day, and most are skeptical that technology can repair the damage after an important natural threshold has been passed. Economists, on the other hand, generally expect all resources to behave like nonrenewable ones. They see less likelihood of irreversible change and are more confident that, whatever happens, technology can find a solution. They see mankind as a unique species, operating independently on the planet. Biologists see us dependent on natural systems and entangled in their fate.

Mr. Simon's wager is still open. Reportedly the ante is now \$20,000. A smart bettor might wait until the middle of the coming recession and take him up on it. I won't. But not because he is right that the planet's resources are infinite (palpable nonsense) or that environmental trends are nothing to worry about. If he is interested in betting on more meaningful measures than today's prices, though, I would consider it.

Don't bet on Mr. Ehrlich, either. There is much that needs changing, some of it urgently, but environmental disaster is not imminent.

The writer, vice president of the World Resources Institute, contributed this column to The Washington Post.

notable activity. The intense action of the enemy's artillery has continued, however, its objective being as usual the bombardment of the countryside, principally with long-range batteries.

1940: Knudsen's Appeal

WASHINGTON — William S. Knudsen, production chief of the National Defense Advisory Commission, has appealed to manufacturers of machine tools and their employees to speed up production in view of "the terrible urgency of the situation." The former president of General Motors wrote the industry that it was imperative to obtain machine tools swiftly for the production of airplanes, anti-aircraft guns, machine guns, tanks and torpedo-boat destroyers. The plain-spoken Mr. Knudsen is worked up over the seeming failure of labor and industry to sacrifice all selfish considerations for the national welfare.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

EUROBONDS
Dollar's Rebound
Long Rout Is Also

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Rate
British Pound	1.64
French Franc	6.55
German Mark	3.36
Italian Lira	2036
Japanese Yen	164
Swiss Franc	1.48
Spanish Peseta	166.64
Portuguese Escudo	200.48
Dutch Guilder	3.60
Australian Dollar	1.54
New Zealand Dollar	1.27
South African Rand	2.06
Israeli Sheqel	3.48
Indian Rupee	47.8
Pakistani Rupee	105
Sri Lankan Rupee	153
Singapore Dollar	1.36
Thai Baht	50.7
Philippine Peso	46.5
Malaysian Ringgit	2.36
Indonesian Rupiah	1,576
Chinese Yuan	6.3
South Korean Won	200
Japanese Yen	164
U.S. Dollar	1.00

Week's Market

Market	Change
Dow Jones	+100.00
S&P 500	+1.20
Nasdaq	+15.00
NYSE	+1.00
AMEX	+0.50
FTSE 100	+10.00
DAX	+15.00
CAC 40	+12.00
Nikkei 225	+100.00
Hang Seng	+50.00
Shanghai	+10.00
Beijing	+5.00
Taipei	+10.00
Seoul	+20.00
Osaka	+10.00
Tokyo	+10.00
London	+10.00
Paris	+10.00
Berlin	+10.00
Rome	+10.00
Moscow	+10.00
Washington	+10.00

صلى الله عليه وسلم

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. December 14

Australian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd
ABN AMRO	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
ANZ	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Australia	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of New South Wales	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Queensland	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of South Australia	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Western Australia	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Commonwealth Bank	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Macquarie Bank	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Westpac	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00

Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd
ABN AMRO	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
ANZ	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Canada	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Montreal	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Nova Scotia	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Toronto	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Vancouver	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Western Canada	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of the North West Territories	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of the Yukon	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd
ABN AMRO	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
ANZ	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Australia	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of New South Wales	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Queensland	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of South Australia	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Western Australia	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Commonwealth Bank	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Macquarie Bank	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Westpac	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00

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Bank of Nova Scotia	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Toronto	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Vancouver	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Western Canada	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of the North West Territories	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
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Bank of South Australia	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Bank of Western Australia	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
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Bank of Western Canada	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
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Bank of the Yukon	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00

TO OUR READERS
IN VIENNA

You can now receive
the IHT hand delivered
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on the day
of publication. Please
contact:
Mrs. Helga Nowak
at Moravia - Vienna
Tel.: 515 62 123

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Macquarie Bank	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Westpac	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, December 14.

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd
ABN AMRO	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
ANZ	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
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Bank of New South Wales	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
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Macquarie Bank	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00
Westpac	100	12/91	100.00	8.50	100.00

NEW YORK (AP) — The International Association of Bond Dealers (IABD) has announced that it will be holding its annual conference in Vienna, Austria, on December 17-18, 1990. The conference will be held at the Moravia Hotel, Vienna. The IABD is a non-profit organization that represents the interests of bond dealers and investors. It was founded in 1945 and has since grown to become one of the largest and most influential organizations in the bond market. The conference will provide an opportunity for bond dealers and investors to meet and discuss the latest developments in the bond market. It will also feature a series of seminars and workshops on various topics related to bond trading and investment. The IABD is committed to providing its members with the highest quality of service and to promoting the growth and development of the bond market. For more information on the conference, please contact Mrs. Helga Nowak at Moravia - Vienna, Tel.: 515 62 123.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	End week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Freedom Finance II	\$126	1999	3/4	100.30	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par from 1993. Fees 0.30%. Denominations \$1 million. (BBI Int'l)
Tyton-Securities	\$ 60	1996	1 1/4	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable private placement secured by future receivables. Fees not disclosed. (Chicago Investment)
Mistral Real Estate Development	¥50,000	1998	0.30	101 1/4	—	Interest will be 0.30 below 6-month Libor in first two years and 7.10% thereafter. Noncallable. Fees 1.0%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamachi Int'l Europe)
Fixed-Coupons						
Inter-American Development Bank	\$300	1995	8 1/4	99 1/2	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations \$10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities)
MIL Finance (Curaçao)	\$800	2001	8 1/4	100	—	Callable at par in 1996. Fees 2%. Denominations \$10 million. Payable in Jan. (Wabash Finance Int'l)
Sidex Int'l Finance	\$ 50	1995	12	92.974	—	Semiannually. Redeemable at 96.6128 in 1993. Fees not disclosed. (Kleider Peabody Int'l)
Swedbank	\$120	1991	zero	93.677	—	Yield 7.76%. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.875%. Denominations \$1 million. (Sovis Int'l)
European Investment Bank	DM 300	1997	9	102 1/4	100.55	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank)
Inter-American Development Bank	DM 300	2000	9	101 1/4	100.60	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank)
European Investment Bank	£ 100	2004	10 1/4	94.571	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Payable in Jan. (G.C. Warburg Securities)
Compagnie Bancaire	FF 500	1996	10 1/4	101.675	99.73	Noncallable. Fees 1.0%. Payable in Jan. (Paribas Capital Markets)
Crédit d'Équipement des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises	FF 1,000	1995	10	98.70	98.70	Noncallable. Fees 0.22%. Payable in Jan. (Crédit Lyonnais)
Crédit Local de France	FF 1,000	1999	9 1/4	99 1/2	98.95	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations 100,000 francs. Payable in Feb. (J.P. Morgan Securities)
JVC Finance	CS 75	1994	11 1/4	101 1/4	99.88	Noncallable. Fees 1.0%. Payable in Jan. (Hambros Bank)
Royal Bank of Canada	CS 100	1993	11 1/4	101.15	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 1.0%. Payable in Jan. (Royal Bank of Canada Securities)
Toyota Finance Australia	Aus 75	1994	13	101 1/4	100.38	Noncallable. Fees 1.0%. Payable in Jan. (Hambros Bank)
Abbey National Treasury Services	¥20,000	1994	8	101 1/4	—	Noncallable. Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the performance of the Nikkei 225 stock index. Fees 1.0%. (Bankers Trust Int'l)
IMI Bank Int'l	¥10,000	1993	8	101 1/4	—	Noncallable. Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the performance of the Nikkei 225 stock index. Fees 1.0%. (Bankers Trust Int'l)
Nagase Finance Europe	¥13,000	1995	7 1/4	101 1/4	—	Noncallable. Fees 1.0%. (Davis Europe)
National Bank of Canada	¥20,000	1993	8	101 1/4	—	Noncallable. Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the performance of the Nikkei 225 stock index. Fees 1.0%. (Bankers Trust Int'l)
Equity-Linked						
Dawa Mining	\$120	1994	4 1/4	100	110.25	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 682 yen per share and of 132.30 yen per dollar. Fees 2.0%. (Nikko Securities Europe)
Kaken Pharmaceutical	\$100	1994	4 1/4	100	105.25	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares of 192 yen per share and of 131.40 yen per dollar. Fees 2.0%. (Yamachi Int'l Europe)
Mitsubishi Motors	\$400	1994	4 1/4	100	105.50	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares of 192 yen per share and of 131.40 yen per dollar. Fees 2.0%. (Yamachi Int'l Europe)
Nichiei	\$130	1994	4 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares of 192 yen per share and of 131.40 yen per dollar. Fees 2.0%. (Yamachi Int'l Europe)
Nippon Koshu Steel	\$ 80	1994	5	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares of 574 yen per share and of 132.75 yen per dollar. Fees 2.0%. (Yamachi Int'l Europe)
Nippon Soda	\$ 90	1994	4 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 677 yen per share and of 132.75 yen per dollar. Fees 2.0%. (Nikko Securities Europe)
Nippon Synthetic Chemical Industry	\$100	1994	4 1/4	100	—	Noncallable. Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares of 192 yen per share and of 131.40 yen per dollar. Fees 2.0%. (Yamachi Int'l Europe)
Oboayashi	\$400	1994	4 1/4	100	106.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 1,230 yen per share and of 132.75 yen per dollar. Fees 2.0%. (Nippon Int'l)
Tokyo Department Store	\$250	1994	4 1/4	100	106.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 1,517 yen per share and of 133.10 yen per dollar. Fees 2.0%. (Nippon Int'l)
Mitsuba Homes	DM 90	1995	5 1/4	100	101.50	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares of 1,692 yen per share and of 90.16 yen per mark. Fees 2.0%. Payable in Jan. (Nippon Bank)
Snow Brands Food	DM 60	1994	5 1/4	100	101.63	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares of 574 yen per share and of 99.47 yen per mark. Fees 2.0%. (Commerzbank)

Inflation Dims Shaky Banks May Lead Prices Down

NEW YORK — Renewed inflation fears depressed prices of long-term U.S. Treasury debt issues Friday and ended a week of generally declining interest rates.

Fears that the uptick in inflation would inhibit further moves by the Federal Reserve to ease credit also

dropped prices of Treasury bills, which are as sensitive to Fed policy moves as bonds are to inflation.

Bond prices began falling after the Labor Department reported a 0.5 percent rise in the November producer price index — far above expectations of a 0.1 percent gain.

Dealers said the selling in the Treasury market would have been even greater except for the government's report that industrial production fell 1.7 percent in November.

The Treasury's benchmark 8.75 percent bonds maturing in August 2020 were offered at the close Friday at 106 1/2, down 1/2 from 106 3/4.

The yield on the long bonds

climbed to 8.18 percent, up from 8.11 percent on Thursday and just above 8.17 percent a week earlier.

At the short end of the Treasury market, the discount rate on 90-day bills rose 2 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, to 6.86 percent; six-month bills rose by 1/2 basis points, to 6.77 percent.

The banks were particularly weak on Friday, as the Dow Jones industrial average lost 20.55 points to 2,593.81.

When the banks were moving up, one reason was the widespread perception that interest rates were headed down, as the Federal Reserve eased.

But rates backed up a bit at the end of last week, as government reports indicated that retail sales and inflation were both stronger than expected in November.

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Ratings Cut On Several U.S. Insurers

NEW YORK — Moody's Investors Service Inc. has downgraded ratings on six major U.S. life insurance companies, citing concerns about the impact of the weak real estate market on their commercial mortgage portfolios.

The rating agency said the current real estate downturn "will be more severe than in past recessions," especially in the Northeast.

As a result, "a moderate, near-term rise in problem assets is likely" at a number of companies, it said.

Moody's lowered its so-called financial strength ratings on five companies: Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, a New York-based firm that Moody's said ranks sixth in the nation by capital; an Equitable subsidiary, Equitable Variable Life Insurance Co.; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New York; and Home Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Equitable Life and Equitable Variable Life were cut two notches to single-A3 from single-A1; Mutual Life Insurance was lowered two notches to single-A2 from double-A3; Home Insurance was dropped one notch to single-A1 from double-A3; and Mutual Benefit Life was cut one notch to double-A3 from double-A2.

The single-A level is defined as offering "good financial security," Moody's said, but that "elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future."

Moody's also lowered its rating on the senior debt of Aetna Life & Casualty Co. by one notch to double-A1 from triple-A "because of the potential for decreased debt-holder protection resulting from subsidiary mortgage investments."

Wages are a touchy issue, however, with the union demanding across-the-board raises of about 4.5 percent. Hungary's inflation rate is 37 percent.

GE is telling employees that, although there will be fewer of them and they will work harder, those who remain will earn more.

In a singularly uncommittal move, it has instituted a merit raise system in which some workers receive no increases and others get up to 40 percent.

In many ways, Tungsram is a microcosm of the region's need for change and its ambivalence toward change.

Some workers are disappointed that Tungsram has not already been transformed into a 21st-century enterprise with robotized production and Western pay scales.

But other workers protest that GE is pushing too hard to change their petrified work patterns.

state companies are too big and too important to the French economy to be allowed to go bankrupt and, therefore, are riskless even without the explicit guarantee. By eliminating guarantees, the government hopes it can both restrict these borrowers to tapping only the home market and at the same time attract increasing numbers of foreign investors.

The belief is that one of larger domestic issues, assuring greater liquidity, would attract wider foreign investment.

The bottom line is an increased capital inflow that could both buoy the franc and help liberate French interest rates from the feared effects of an ever tighter monetary policy in Germany.

The cost to the issuers is likely to be minor. Credit National in 1988 voluntarily gave up the guarantee — eliminating the nightmare of getting it from the Treasury — by creating Interfinance Credit National to conduct its foreign borrowing. ICN is rated by Moody's double-A2, two notches below its top triple-A rating. Finance Director Didier Charrier estimates borrowing costs have risen "not more than 10 basis points on private placements or 20 basis points on public issues."

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WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, December 14.

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	147.75	147.00	147.00	+1/4
AT&T	145.00	144.00	144.00	+1/4
Boeing	142.00	141.00	141.00	+1/4
IBM	138.00	137.00	137.00	+1/4
Microsoft	135.00	134.00	134.00	+1/4
Oracle	132.00	131.00	131.00	+1/4
QinetiQ	128.00	127.00	127.00	+1/4
Sealed Air	125.00	124.00	124.00	+1/4
VeriFone	122.00	121.00	121.00	+1/4
WorldCom	118.00	117.00	117.00	+1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMC	10.00	9.50	9.50	+1/4
AME	9.00	8.50	8.50	+1/4
AMN	8.00	7.50	7.50	+1/4
AMT	7.00	6.50	6.50	+1/4
AMX	6.00	5.50	5.50	+1/4
AMY	5.00	4.50	4.50	+1/4
AMZ	4.00	3.50	3.50	+1/4
AM1	3.00	2.50	2.50	+1/4
AM2	2.00	1.50	1.50	+1/4
AM3	1.00	0.50	0.50	+1/4

NYSE Sales

Sales Vol.	Total	Week ago	Year ago
NYSE	77,340,000	77,340,000	77,340,000
AMEX	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000

AMEX Sales

Sales Vol.	Total	Week ago	Year ago
AMEX	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
NYSE	77,340,000	77,340,000	77,340,000

NYSE Dividends

Dividend	Yield	Dividend	Yield
Amgen	1.25%	Amgen	1.25%
AT&T	1.10%	AT&T	1.10%
Boeing	1.00%	Boeing	1.00%
IBM	0.90%	IBM	0.90%
Microsoft	0.80%	Microsoft	0.80%

AMEX Dividends

Dividend	Yield	Dividend	Yield
AMEX	0.50%	AMEX	0.50%
NYSE	0.40%	NYSE	0.40%

HUNGARY: GE in Struggle to Light Up a New Path

(Continued from first finance page)

Mr. Varga said, "I could not wish for anything more perfect than this."

He relishes telling how the Karl Marx School of Economics in Budapest invited him to give an address some 35 years after it rejected him as a student simply because his father was a businessman, not a proletarian.

Mr. Varga's father, who owned a small furniture-making company, died in 1975. His mother still lives in Hungary.

Central to his present efforts is increasing productivity at Tungsram, which had 18,000 employees when he arrived in February.

GE's lighting business has the same number of workers, but seven times the sales.

Tungsram reported profits of \$22 million last year on sales of \$300 million, but GE reckons that under standard Western accounting methods, earnings were just \$9 million.

Mr. Varga has already reduced employment to 15,000, and he is aiming for 13,000 next year.

He is doing this mostly through early retirements, attrition and a hiring freeze. However, he is laying off 400 white-collar workers in an overhaul of Tungsram's administration.

During the top-heavy Communist era, Tungsram had 11 layers of management in some areas. Overall, there was one white-collar worker for each 2.5 factory workers, compared with a ratio of 1-to-7 at many Western companies.

One example of swollen bureaucracy: a purchase order required 24 signatures with a copy going to each person.

Mr. Varga has avoided clashes over the job cuts by working with Tungsram's union.

"We acknowledge that to increase productivity, some strict, unpopular measures must be taken, such as reducing the work force,"

said Gyorgy Selmeczy, head of the union local.

Wages are a touchy issue, however, with the union demanding across-the-board raises of about 4.5 percent. Hungary's inflation rate is 37 percent.

GE is telling employees that, although there will be fewer of them and they will work harder, those who remain will earn more.

In a singularly uncommittal move, it has instituted a merit raise system in which some workers receive no increases and others get up to 40 percent.

In many ways, Tungsram is a microcosm of the region's need for change and its ambivalence toward change.

Some workers are disappointed that Tungsram has not already been transformed into a 21st-century enterprise with robotized production and Western pay scales.

But other workers protest that GE is pushing too hard to change their petrified work patterns.

state companies are too big and too important to the French economy to be allowed to go bankrupt and, therefore, are riskless even without the explicit guarantee. By eliminating guarantees, the government hopes it can both restrict these borrowers to tapping only the home market and at the same time attract increasing numbers of foreign investors.

The belief is that one of larger domestic issues, assuring greater liquidity, would attract wider foreign investment.

The bottom line is an increased capital inflow that could both buoy the franc and help liberate French interest rates from the feared effects of an ever tighter monetary policy in Germany.

The cost to the issuers is likely to be minor. Credit National in 1988 voluntarily gave up the guarantee — eliminating the nightmare of getting it from the Treasury — by creating Interfinance Credit National to conduct its foreign borrowing. ICN is rated by Moody's double-A2, two notches below its top triple-A rating. Finance Director Didier Charrier estimates borrowing costs have risen "not more than 10 basis points on private placements or 20 basis points on public issues."

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MONDAY SPORTS

Johnson Big Hit in UNLV Show at Michigan State

The Associated Press
Larry Johnson and the University of Nevada-Las Vegas were a smash hit at the Palace.

Johnson, an All-American senior forward, scored a career-high 35 points and had 14 rebounds to lead the top-ranked Rebels to a 94-75 victory over No. 21 Michigan State on Saturday in Auburn Hills, Michigan.

"Larry Johnson was a man almost against boys in there," said Michigan State coach, Jud Heathcote. "He was just more than we could handle."

Michigan State (3-3) opened the second half with an 18-9 spurt to take a 60-59 lead with 13 minutes, 26 seconds remaining. But UNLV (3-0) outscored the Spartans by 20-6 over the next 8:07 to put the game away. Johnson had four baskets, one a three-pointer.

"Our backs were against the wall," Johnson said. "We were down there. We were scrapping and it felt good. We have to play in front of big crowds, especially big, noisy ones that are against us."

Stacey Augmon had 20 points and Anderson Hunt 15 for UNLV. Steve Smith scored 23 for the Spartans, who

have struggled after being ranked No. 4 in the preseason. The victory gave UNLV's coach, Jerry Tarkanian, the best winning percentage in major college history. He has a record of 568-119 in 22-plus seasons, an .826 mark that surpasses the .826 posted by Clair Bee, who coached at Rider College (1929-31) and Long Island University (1932-51).

"Except for a few situations where we rushed shots," Tarkanian said, "overall I thought we played pretty smart and the effort was really good. That streak was just Larry. We got him the ball and he took over."

No. 3 Syracuse 94, Long Beach State 79: Billy Owens scored 19 points and was one of six Orangemen to score in double figures in Syracuse, New York. The Orangemen (9-0) led by 55-35 at halftime, then outscored the 49ers (2-5), 36-14, in the first 11 1/2 minutes of the second half for an 81-49 lead.

Texas-El Paso 71, No. 5 Georgetown 60: Mark McCall led two scoring runs in the second half as Texas-El Paso handed Georgetown its first loss this season and its first non-Big East loss at Capital Centre in Landover, Maryland, in eight years.

McCall scored all 11 of his points in the second half. His three three-point plays helped UTEP (5-2) build a 10-

point lead, and the Miners scored the last 10 points after Georgetown (6-1) pulled to 61-60 with 2:41 to play.

No. 6 UCLA 92, DePaul 90: In Rosemont, Illinois, Tracy Murray scored 31 points and Darrius Martin made two free throws with four seconds left for the Bruins (7-0), off to their best start since 1974-75, John Wooden's last NCAA championship team.

David Booth had 40 points for the Blue Demons (4-2), but he did not score in the final six minutes and was short on a last-second three-pointer.

No. 7 Indiana 97, Western Michigan 68: The Hoosiers (8-1) scored the first 16 points and rode Calbert Cheaney's 19 points to victory in Bloomington, Indiana.

Indiana's coach, Bob Knight, assessed two technical fouls for arguing with officials and ejected in the first half, said the death of the school's athletic director, Ralph Floyd, just before the game had distracted him.

Western Michigan got within 17 points early in the second half, but a three-point play by Damon Bailey started a 13-5 Indiana spurt. The Hoosiers led by as many as 29 in the closing minutes.

No. 8 Ohio State 109, American 73: Treg Lee scored 24 points in Washington, leading the Buckeyes to another lopsided victory. Ohio State (6-0) has won each of its

games by at least 30 points and averages a winning margin of 42.8.

No. 9 North Carolina 95, No. 20 Alabama 79: Pete Chilcutt scored 22 points and George Lynch 20 in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, as the Tar Heels (6-1) won their third straight game and handed the Crimson Tide (2-3) their third straight loss.

No. 13 Oklahoma 172, Loyola-Marymount 112: In Norman, Oklahoma, Brent Price scored 36 points for the Sooners (8-1), the second-highest total in Oklahoma history. Price, a junior, made a Big Eight-record 11 three-pointers in scoring the most points in Loyola Noble Arena history. Wayman Tisdale set the school record with 61.

In winning its 51st straight home game, Oklahoma tied Arizona for the longest current home-court winning streak.

No. 14 St. John's 78, Howard 65: Malik Sealy scored 23 points and the Redmen used a 16-0 second-half run in New York to remain unbeaten. St. John's (8-0) held Howard to three field goals after the Bison got within 56-54 with 11:09 left.

No. 15 Pittsburgh 98, Robert Morris 74: In Pittsburgh, the Panthers (7-1) scored the first nine points and led by as many as 21 in the first half to beat their city rivals for the 14th time in as many meetings.

Jason Matthews made three of Pitt's seven first-half three-pointers and finished with 19 points.

Independence Bowl Tie

The Associated Press
SHREVEPORT, Louisiana — Freshman Chris Boniol kicked a 29-yard field goal as time ran out Saturday night to give Louisiana Tech a 34-34 tie with Maryland in the Independence Bowl.

Lorenza Baker, whose nine tackles helped him win the defensive player of the game award, set up the field goal by running a short kickoff 41 yards to the Terrapin 40. The Bulldogs got to the 11 with four seconds left, then decided to go for a tie rather than a touchdown.

Maryland had taken a 34-31 lead with 52 seconds to go on Scott Zolak's 15-yard, fourth-down pass to Barry Johnson. Zolak, who was 18 of 28 passing for 214 yards, had been sacked by Baker on the previous play.

Maryland (6-5-1) took a 14-0 lead, but Louisiana Tech (8-3-1) went ahead, 21-14, in the third quarter on Michael Richardson's one-yard run. Richardson, voted the offensive player of the game, scored two touchdowns and rushed for 81 yards on 27 carries.

Maryland then went 80 yards in seven plays to close to 21-20, with Troy Jackson running the last 11 yards for his third TD, tying a bowl record. Dan DeMars, who had kicked 47 consecutive extra points, missed wide left in what proved to be the difference of the game.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	19	4	.824	
Philadelphia	13	9	.591	7 1/2
New York	10	11	.476	8
New Jersey	8	13	.381	10
Washington	7	15	.318	11 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	16	7	.692	
Cleveland	14	8	.636	1 1/2
Indiana	10	11	.476	5 1/2
Pittsburgh	9	14	.391	7 1/2
Charlotte	8	13	.381	8 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	14	5	.737	
Los Angeles	13	8	.619	1 1/2
Utah	12	10	.545	3
Portland	7	13	.345	7 1/2
Denver	7	13	.345	7 1/2
San Diego	5	15	.250	10 1/2
Oklahoma	5	15	.250	10 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Phoenix	12	7	.630	
Golden State	12	7	.630	
L.A. Clippers	10	12	.455	4 1/2
Seattle	7	13	.345	7 1/2
Sacramento	5	15	.250	10 1/2

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FRIDAY'S RESULTS



MONDAY SPORTS

Sampras: \$2 Million For 3 Sets

The Associated Press
MUNICH — Pete Sampras, who never lost his serve, defeated Brad Gilbert in straight sets Sunday to win the Grand Slam Cup and collect \$2 million, the biggest prize paid in tennis history.

The U.S. Open champion won by 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 in an all-American final that lasted 1 hour, 43 minutes. "It's been a great year and this is icing on the cake," Sampras said. "I was serving very well. Sometimes I am myself amazed at the shots I take."

Sampras said he was donating \$250,000 of his earnings to a cerebral palsy foundation.

"This is something my father Sam and I talked about for a long time," he said. "His two sisters passed away from the disease and at the least I could do when I win \$2 million."

Gilbert got \$1 million — the richest tournament in tennis history — but also was fined \$5,000 for his part in a rowdy semifinal against David Wheaton, in which the players nearly came to blows. Wheaton, 40, was fined \$5,000.

Sampras dominated the final. While he needed only three sets to beat Michael Chang, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, in the semifinals Saturday, Gilbert battled late into the night to edge Wheaton, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6, 2-6, 6-4.

Sampras, 19, who is ranked fifth in the world and was seeded fourth here, broke Gilbert in the seventh game of the first set and again in the fifth of the second to go two sets up.

"I'd bought some bad stock in my life, but I'd like to buy some stock in him," said Gilbert, who had won their two previous matches. "He is the guy of the future."

Sampras, who served 15 aces, next broke Gilbert in the third and seventh games of the third set.

As two serves thundered past in the fourth game of the third set, Gilbert shouted, "Stop hitting aces." Two more followed.

"I was very confident, everything I hit turned to gold," Sampras said. Gilbert, ranked 16th in the world, got into the tournament as a replacement for Andre Agassi. "I'll send him a Christmas card," Gilbert said after reaching the final.

Grand Slam Cup officials said they still had not decided what if any action to take against Agassi. "We are still investigating the case and we are waiting for a full report from our administrator," said David Markin, head of the U.S. Tennis Association and one of the four members of the Grand Slam Committee.

The administrator, Bill Babcock, said earlier this week that he hoped to present the report next week.

The incident between Gilbert and Wheaton occurred during the third set tiebreaker, following a dispute over a call that went against Gilbert but was overruled by the chair umpire.

At 6-6, a shot by Gilbert was called out. He screamed in protest, smashed his racket on the net and did not hear the chair umpire, Stephen Winyard, overrule the call.

Wheaton then protested heatedly to the supervisor, Ken Farrar, but the call stood. Wheaton served an ace to draw even, then double faulted and Gilbert won the set.

At the end of the change over, the two exchanged angry words, pushed each other and had to be separated by Farrar and other officials.

"It was a million-dollar mistake," Wheaton said of the call being overruled. "There was no way he could be sure. You don't overrule a line call on the far side at 6-6 in the tiebreak unless you are absolutely sure."

Wheaton said he became still angrier after Gilbert went to Farrar and complained because Wheaton's brother, John, had been shouting at the umpire and protesting the line call decision during the change over.

"Brad said something about my brother I didn't like," Wheaton said. "I can't even remember what it was. I told him to withdraw his remarks."

"If he had thrown the first punch, I would have been pretty happy," Wheaton said.

"He started crying and whining, like a child, and he got his way," Wheaton said of Gilbert's smashing the net after his shot was called out.

Sampras dominated Chang from the start, and also served 15 aces in that match. He kept his opponent racing from corner to corner with his powerful, deep ground strokes, then would rush to the net and score with volleys.

Moon Passes for Near-Record 527 Yards in Beating Chiefs



Umpire Art Demmas appeared to be helping Louis Oliver (25) as the Dolphins' defensive back tackled the Seahawks' Derrick Finner.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Warren Moon threw for 527 yards — the second-best passing day in National Football League history — as the Houston Oilers kept the Chiefs from locking up a playoff berth.

Moore, who entered the game in Kansas City, Missouri, as the NFL's most productive passer, had 11 completions of 20 yards or more and fell just 27 yards short of the NFL record set by Norm Van Brocklin in 1951.

Haywood Jeffries caught nine passes for 245 yards, including an 87-yard touchdown, and turned in the greatest receiving day in the American Football Conference this year. He was 27 yards short of the team record.

Moon, hitting 27 of 45 passes, erased the Houston team record of 464 yards set by George Blanda against Buffalo in 1961. His ninth 300-yard game tied Dan Marino's NFL record as the Oilers (9-6) won for the fourth time in five games to remain tied with Pittsburgh in the AFC Central.

The Chiefs (9-5) had won four straight to move into a tie with the Los Angeles Raiders in the AFC West and challenge for what would be their first division crown since 1971.

A victory would have insured at least a wildcard for the Chiefs, but Moon and the Oilers took the lead on their first possession and never trailed. After hitting Jeffries for gains of 16 and 34 yards on consecutive passes, Moon threw a 24-yard

scoring pass to Tony Jones, who beat Jayce Pearson into the end zone.

Browns 13, Falcons 10: In Cleveland, Kevin Mack scored on a five-yard run as the Browns turned a Deshaun Sanders interception to their own advantage and ended an eight-game losing streak.

The Browns trailed, 3-0, when Sanders made a spectacular one-handed interception of Bernie Kosar's pass deep in Atlanta territory in the second quarter.

The interception, however, gave Atlanta the ball at its own four-yard line, and when the Falcons' offense could not get a first down, a 15-yard punt return by Brian Brennan put Cleveland at the Atlanta 35. Four plays later, Mack ran left and stretched the ball across the goal line for a touchdown that put the Browns ahead for good at 7-3.

Bucs 26, Vikings 13: Vinny Testaverde scrambled for 105 yards and a touchdown to lead Tampa Bay past mistake-prone Minnesota in Tampa, Florida, in Richard Williams' debut as the Buccaneers' interim coach.

Testaverde scored on a 48-yard run in the first quarter, threw a 25-yard touchdown pass to Mark Carrier for a 23-0 halftime lead and also set up three of Steve Christie's four field goals as the Bucs (6-8) took advantage of eight Minnesota turnovers.

Dolphins 24, Seahawks 17: The Dolphins dodged four scoring

threats by Seattle in the second half for a victory in Miami that magnified the importance of their game next weekend in Buffalo.

Miami set up its first two touchdowns with a fumble recovery at the Seattle nine and Dan Marino's 45-yard pass to Tony Martin. The Dolphins' final score, late in the third quarter, came on Marino's fourth-and-one pass covering 11 yards to a wide-open Ferrell Edmunds.

Now 11-3, Miami is one game behind the first-place Bills in the AFC East. If the Dolphins win next Sunday and beat Indianapolis in their final regular-season game Dec. 30, they'll be the division champions.

Steelers 9, Saints 6: Gary Anderson kicked a 42-yard field goal to tie the game in New Orleans and a 43-yarder to win it for Pittsburgh with 1:44 left.

The game was a matchup of two of the finest kickers in the NFL. Anderson kicked a 29-yarder in the second quarter to get the Steelers off to a 3-0 lead.

Morten Andersen kicked one from 50 yards in the third quarter and from 43 yards with 2:30 gone in the fourth quarter to give the Saints a lead that stood up for just over seven minutes.

Cowboys 41, Cardinals 10: Rookie Emmitt Smith tied a Dallas record with four touchdowns runs in Dallas as the Cowboys kept their wildcard playoff hopes alive with a fourth straight victory that evened their record at 7-7.

Smith, a first-round pick from Florida, scored on runs of one, 11, one and six yards, the last coming after he slipped and got back to his feet as the Cardinals stood around watching.

Colts 29, Jets 21: Indianapolis won its fourth straight matchup with the New York Jets behind the running and receiving of Eric Dickerson and a fake punt in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Dickerson rushed for 117 yards and scored twice on one-yard runs in the third quarter.

Dickerson had his 60th 100-yard rushing game. He also had 45 yards on five receptions.

Redskins 25, Patriots 10: Running back Earnest Byner gained 149 yards on 39 carries to become a 1,000-yard rusher, linebacker Kurt Gouveia scored his first NFL touchdown and Washington led, 9-0, after three minutes in Foxboro, Massachusetts.

The victory pushed the Redskins' record to 9-5 and clinched one of the NFC's three wild-card spots.

Gouveia picked up a fumble and ran 39 yards to score 82 seconds into the game. Just 91 seconds later it became 9-0 on a safety when center Chris Gannon snapped the ball high over the head of punter Brian Hansen and out of the end zone. (AP, UPI, WP)

Bills Lose Kelly, The Giants Simms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Buffalo Bills beat the New York Giants, 17-13, to move within a game of clinching the home-field advantage for the AFC playoffs, but quarterback Jim Kelly sprained his left knee and won't play again in the regular season. His status for the playoffs is uncertain.

The Giants' quarterback, Phil Simms, left Saturday's game in East Rutherford, New Jersey, when he sprained the arch in his right foot in the third quarter. The Giants' coach, Bill Parcells, said Sunday that "my best guess now is he is out for the regular season and possibly longer."

Richard Weiss, the Bill's team doctor, said it appeared that Kelly's knee might have some cartilage damage.

Kelly, the NFL's top-rated passer, was hurt in the second quarter when offensive lineman WJ Wolford was knocked out of his first two possessions after giving up a quick touchdown as they ran their record to 12-2. They play Miami next week in a game that probably will decide the AFC East title.

Simms' replacement, Jeff Hostetler, drove the Giants into scoring position four times but they got only one field goal by Matt Bahr, and that after Darryl Talley stopped Otis Anderson for a loss on third and one at the Buffalo 3.

The other drives were stalled by a holding penalty, a snap in the shotgun formation that sailed over the quarterback's foot for a 19-yard loss and an offensive pass interference call. Lawrence Taylor had dropped what appeared to be a sure interception for a touchdown on the play before Kelly was hurt as the Giants lost for the third time in four games. (NYT, AP)

Court Extends Holyfield Stay

The Associated Press

NEWARK, New Jersey — Heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield can wear the World Boxing Council crown for at least another month, a federal judge has ruled.

U.S. District Judge Nicholas H. Politan extended until Jan. 17 a lower court's order restraining the WBC from stripping Holyfield of his title.

Holyfield is to fight former champion George Foreman on April 19. The WBC wants a title bout between Mike Tyson and Donovan (Razor) Ruddock.

Tomba Wins but Kronberger Is Foiled in Super-G

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LA VILLA, Italy — Alberto Tomba won his first World Cup giant slalom in two years Sunday, beating Swiss runner-up Urs Kaelin by 1.35 seconds, while in Meiringen, Switzerland, Chantal Bournissen snatched victory from the women's overall leader, Petra Kronberger, in a super-giant slalom that gave Bournissen her first victory in three years and Switzerland its first this season.

Atle Skardal of Norway won the men's third downhill race Saturday in Santa Cristina, Italy.

Tomba, displaying the form and determination of his most successful year, 1988, dominated the giant slalom, clocking a winning aggregate of 2 minutes, 28.96 seconds.

The Italian ace, supported by a partisan crowd of 15,000, was the fastest in the first heat through 54 gates down the Gran Risa, one of his favorite tracks. The second run had 56 gates.

"I couldn't have let down all my family and friends today," Tomba said as the spectators cheered. But, he added, "I am really surprised to have won by such a wide margin."

"I didn't really think I would do so well on the second run. I had problems because my goggles slipped and I had to fix them. The track was badly cut up as well."

It was Tomba's 15th World Cup victory and his second this season, following a slalom triumph in Sestriere last Tuesday.

The Norwegian team had a disappointing day. Ole Christian Furuseth, its best slalom and giant slalom specialist, was disqualified for missing a gate. Rising star Lasse Kjus fell on the second run.

Skardal, winner of Saturday's downhill, also fell and lost second place overall to Tomba.

Team officials said Skardal injured a knee and will be out for about four weeks. He will miss the next downhill, Jan. 5 in Garmisch, Germany.

Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, proving he has nearly recovered from the string of injuries that sidelined him most of last season, was third, 1.45 seconds behind Tomba.

Tomba climbed to second place in the overall Cup standings, with 72 points from eight races. Four behind Swiss leader Franz Heinzer, a downhill and super-giant slalom specialist, did not start in Sunday's race.

Bournissen, starting 32d in Meiringen, benefited from an increasingly fast course in unexpectedly winning her second Cup race.

"Choosing downhill skis for this super-G was a risk," said Bournissen, 23, a downhill specialist. "But nothing ventured, nothing gained."

"But I'm still surprised," she added. "I'd just hoped to get into the top 15."



Alberto Tomba flew down the course at La Villa, Italy, to easily win his first World Cup giant slalom in two years.

Clark Goes to Boston, Dodgers Sign Butler, Mets Get Brooks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The migration of free-look free agents has continued, with Jack Clark and the Boston Red Sox agreeing on a three-year, \$8.7 million contract, the Los Angeles Dodgers signing outfielder Brett Butler and the New York Mets acquiring outfielder Hubie Brooks from the Dodgers.

Clark's agreement Saturday with the Red Sox gave him a \$1.5 million signing bonus and a \$2.4 million salary each year. He also can earn \$500,000 more each year in bonuses based on plate appearances: \$100,000 each for 350, 400, 450, 500 and 550.

The bonuses address the penchant the 35-year-old Clark has for being injured. Five times in the last seven seasons he has missed 30 or more games.

Clark, a dangerous right-handed hitter, will become the designated hitter in a park that invites home runs over and doubles off the close left-field wall.

His departure from San Diego, where he played first base, was assured when the Padres acquired Fred McGriff from Toronto.

Boston was his first choice since he became a free agent Dec. 7 as part of the collusion settlement between teams and the Major League Baseball Players Association.

The Mets acquired Brooks, 34, in exchange for left-handed pitcher Bob Ojeda and minor league pitcher Greg Hansen.

Brooks, who came up with the Mets in 1980, had one of his best seasons after signing with the Dodgers as a free agent in 1990. He hit 20 home runs and drove in 90 runs while batting .266.

Ojeda, who will turn 33 Monday, was 7-6 with a 3.66 earned-run average last season both as a starter and reliever.

The Mets had been looking for outfielders since Darryl Strawberry went to the Dodgers last month as a free agent.

Brooks became expendable when the Dodgers signed Butler as a free agent late

Friday night. Butler, who played center field last season with the San Francisco Giants, will remain at that position with Strawberry in right and Kal Daniels in left.

Butler agreed to a three-year, \$10 million contract with an option for a fourth year that could bring the total to \$13 million, the amount the Giants gave Willie McGee when they decided not to retain Butler.

Bob Welch, the American League Cy Young award winner, agreed Saturday to a four-year contract with the Oakland Athletics. He became a free agent after winning 27 games this season.

No other terms were announced, but he was believed to be seeking more than \$3 million a year in talks with Oakland and other clubs.

Dravecky: No Amputation Dave Dravecky's left arm will not require amputation because of cancer, at least not soon, The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

An assistant to an attorney for the former pitcher for the Giants said he informed them Friday afternoon that his visit to Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York had gone "as well as it could hope to go. He said the doctor gave him a very good report."

Japanese Seeks Share of Yankees Isao Nakauchi, chairman of Daiichi Inc., Japan's largest supermarket chain, is considering buying 9.6 percent of the New York Yankees, according to documents obtained by The Associated Press.

Nakauchi already owns the Fukuoka Daiichi Hawks of Japan's Pacific League.

Harvey Leighton and Jack Satter, limited partners who are considering selling their shares to Nakauchi, asked for and got permission from the Yankees' other owners to allow Nakauchi to examine the club's financial records, according to the minutes of an Aug. 15, 1990, meeting of Yankee partners.



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